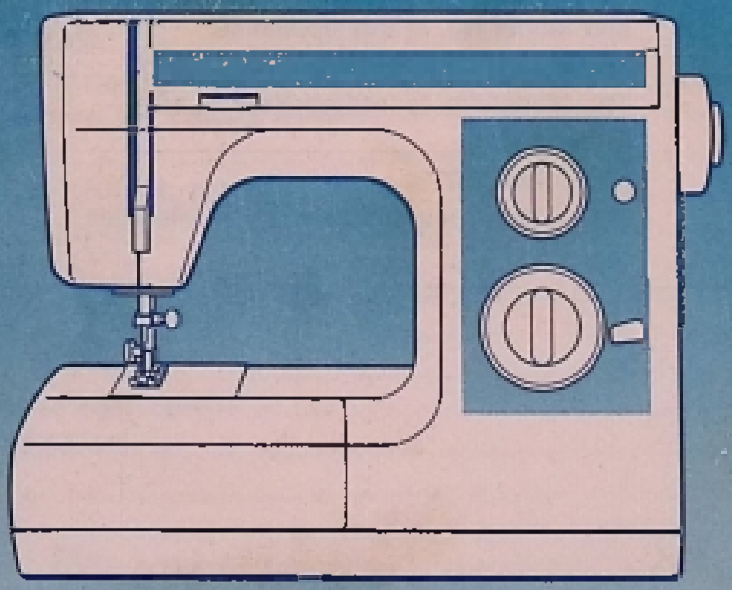
Blue Jeans Machine

INSTRUCTION BOOK



WHITE

SEWING MACHINE

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

Record in space provided below the Serial No.
and Model No. of this appliance.
The Serial No. is located Rear of arm.
The Model No. is located Rear of arm.
Serial No. _____
Model No. 1577
Retain these numbers for future reference.

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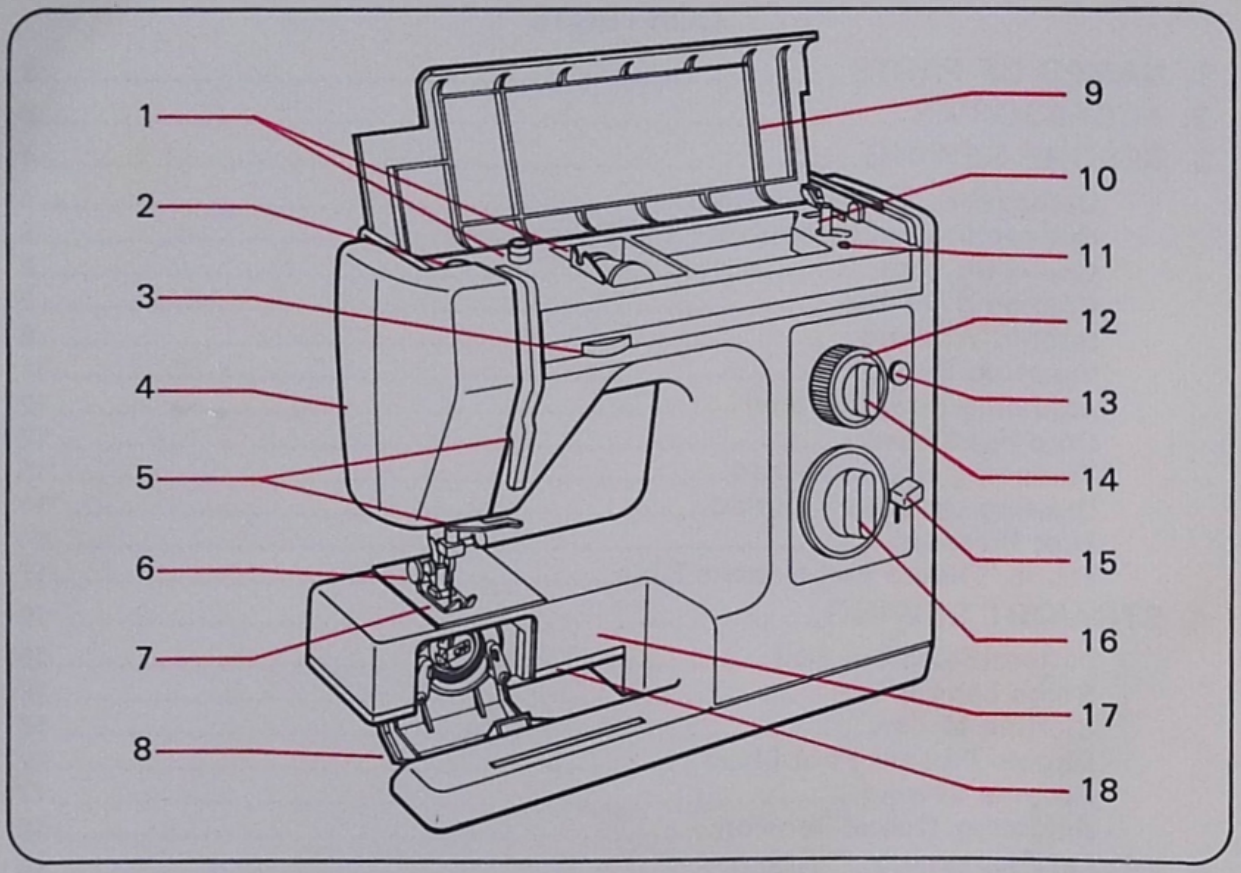
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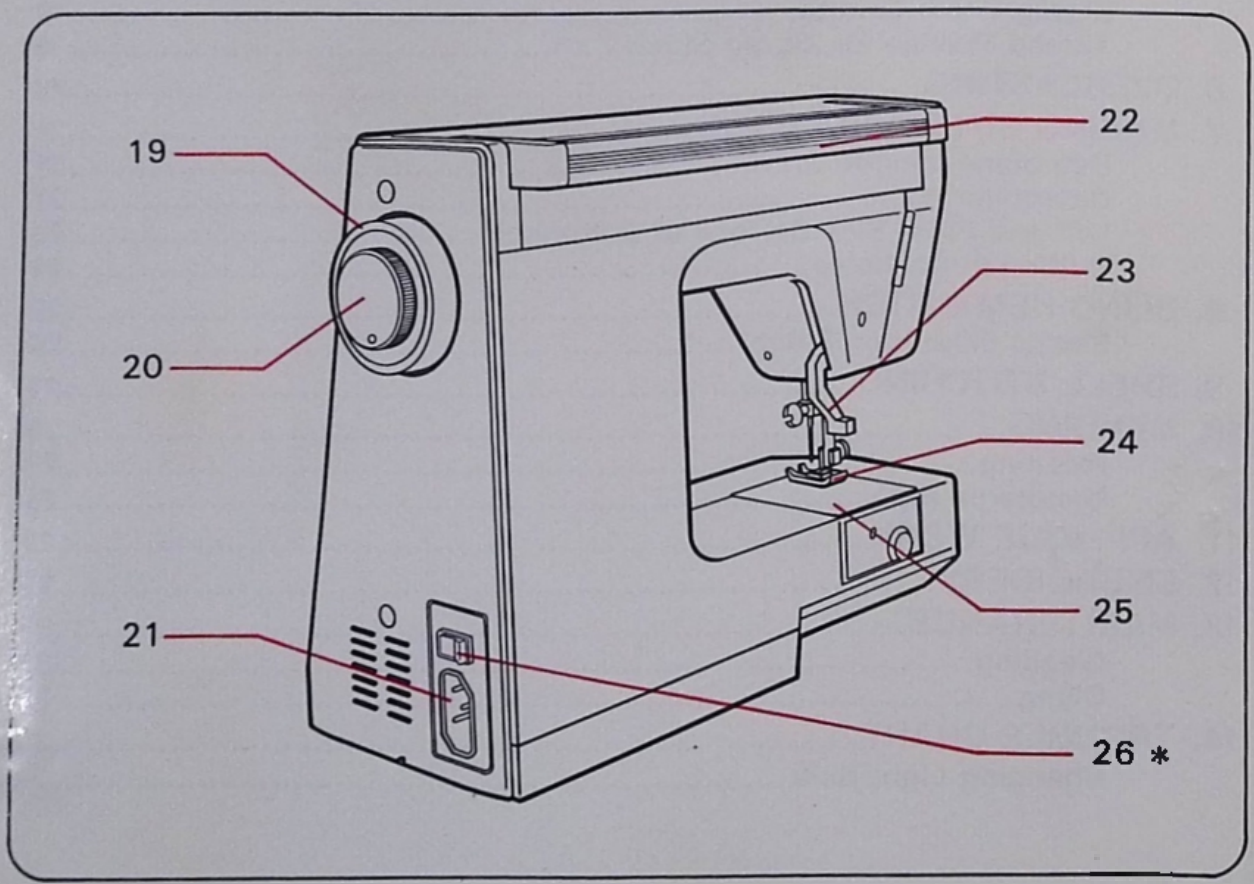
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1. NAMES OF PARTS

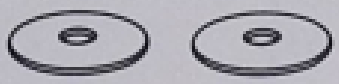
1. Thread guide for bobbin winding
2. Foot pressure regulator
3. Upper thread tension dial
4. Face cover
5. Thread guide for upper threading
6. Presser foot thumb screw
7. Presser foot
8. Shuttle cover
9. Top cover
10. Bobbin winding spindle
11. Screw hole for extra spool pin
12. Zigzag width control
13. Special buttonhole adjustment
14. Stitch length dial
15. Reverse sewing lever
16. Pattern selection dial
17. Free arm
18. Drop feed lever

19. Handwheel
20. Stop motion knob
21. Socket
22. Handle
23. Presser foot lifter
24. Feed dog
25. Needle plate
26. Switch *

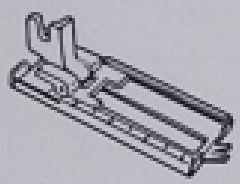
* Specifications vary from country to country.

2. ACCESSORIES

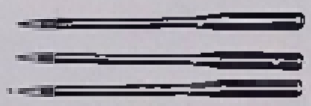
Felts (2 pcs.)



Bobbins
(3 pcs.)



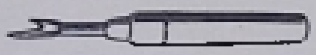
Buttonhole foot



Needles

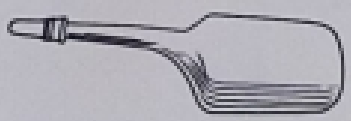
Ordinary needles (3 pcs.)

Buttonhole cutter

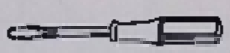


Spool cover

Oiler

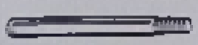


Screw drivers



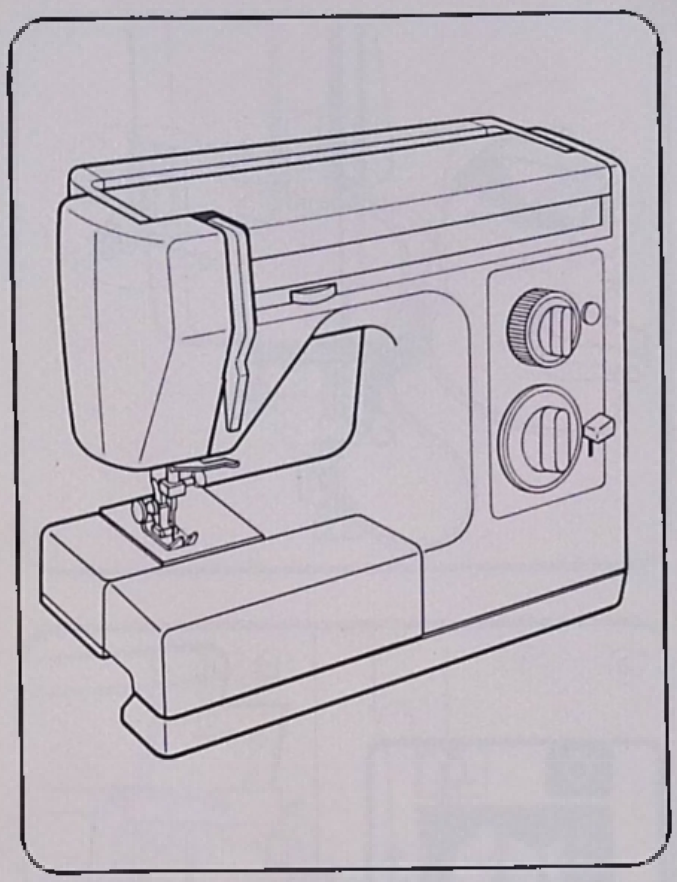
(small)

(large)



Extra spool pin
(For twin needle
sewing).

Button sewing foot

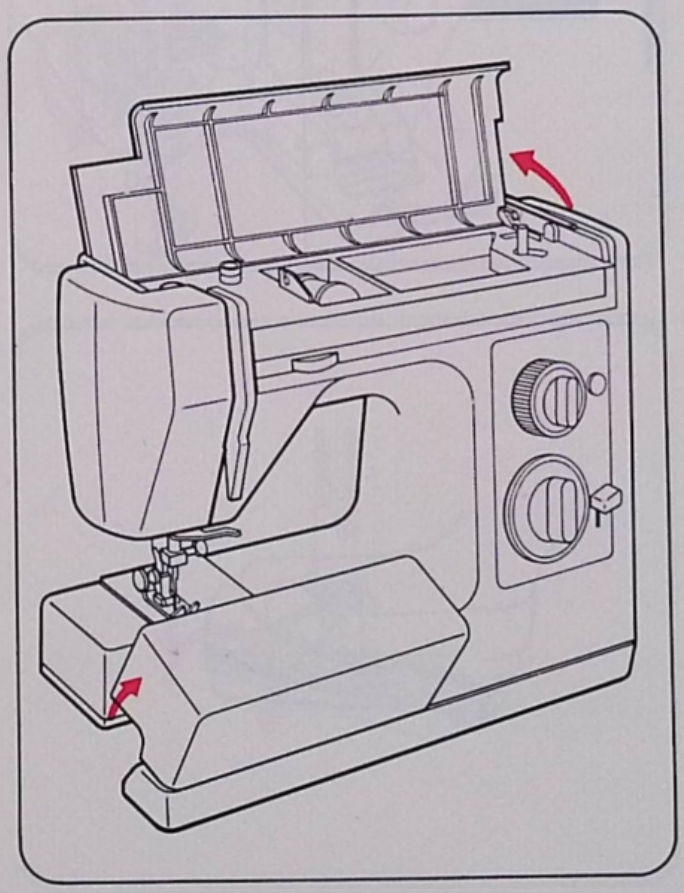


3. BEFORE SEWING

Machine is stored in flat-bed style which makes your work easier for ordinary sewing.

Detaching Extension Table

Slide off, and the machine is used as a free-arm model.



To open top cover of accessory box, push open, as illustrated.

Do vice-versa of above steps to attach extension table.

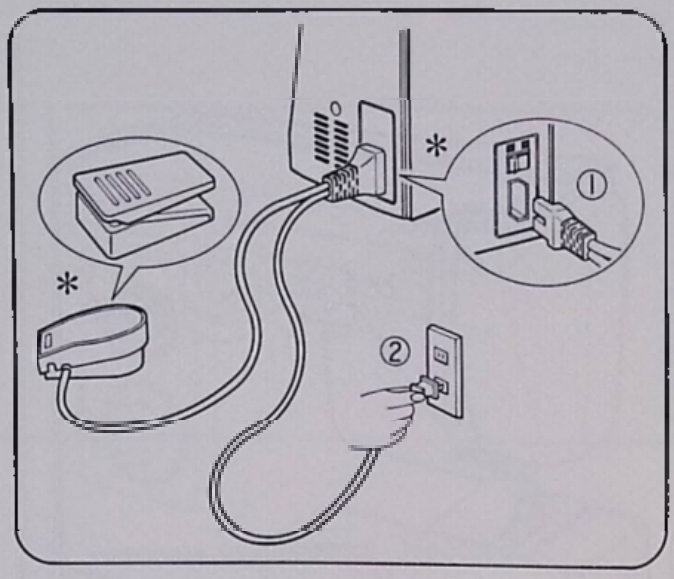
Free-arm is convenient to sew or embroider; trousers, sleeves, cuffs, T-shirts, blouses, etc.

Connecting Foot Controller and Power Cord

Connect foot controller and power cord ① ② .

Before plugging in your machine, be sure that voltage is same as that of your machine (* written on a plate at back of machine)

* Specifications vary from country to country.

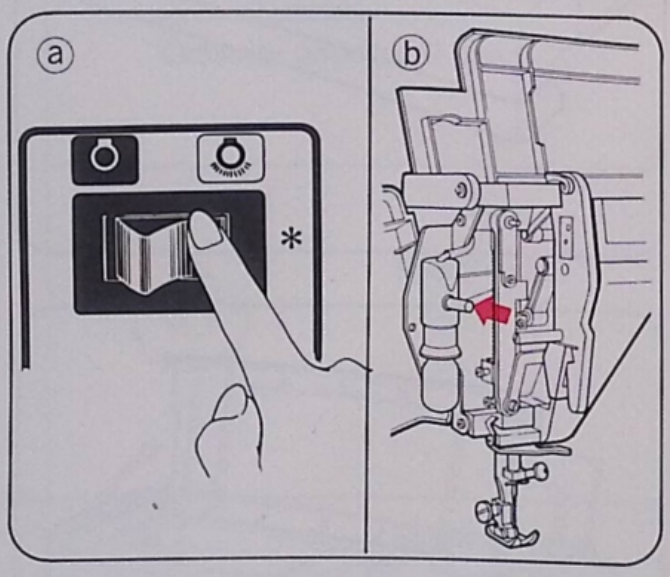


ⓐ Put power switch on the machine and turn on the sewing light.

ⓑ Push button to turn sewing light on and off.

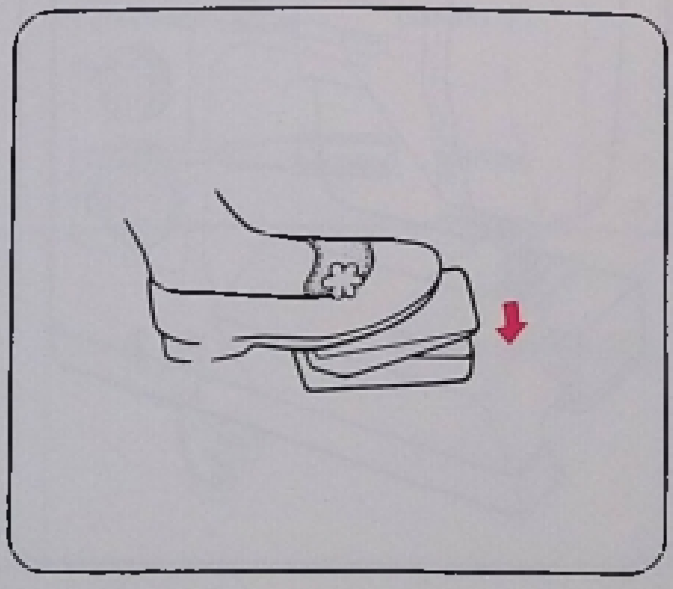
Always switch off or unplug machine when not in use.

* Specifications vary from country to country.

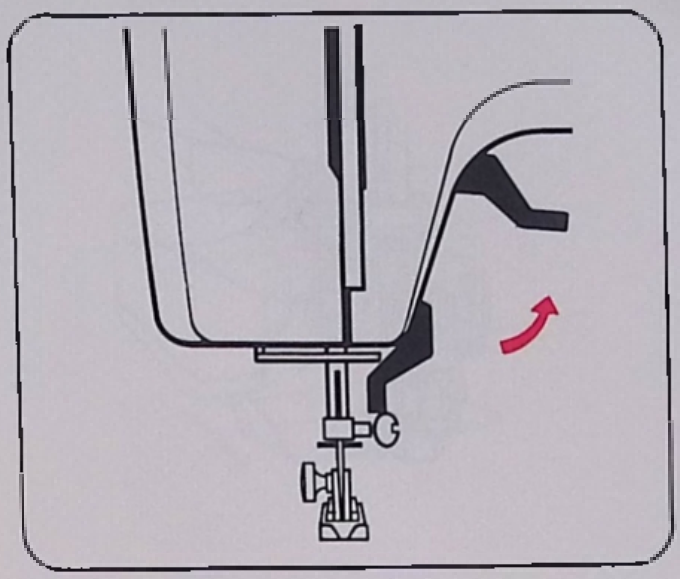


The more you press foot controller, the faster the machine runs.

CAUTION: When machine is not in use always detach plug from wall outlet.

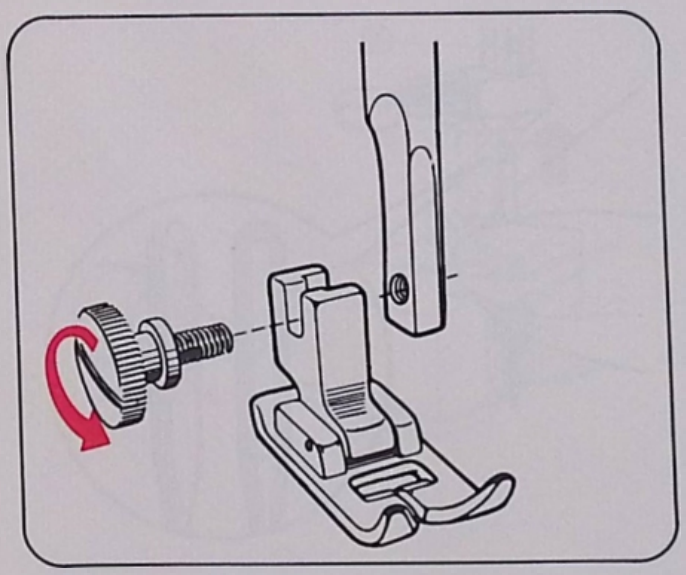


Changing Foot

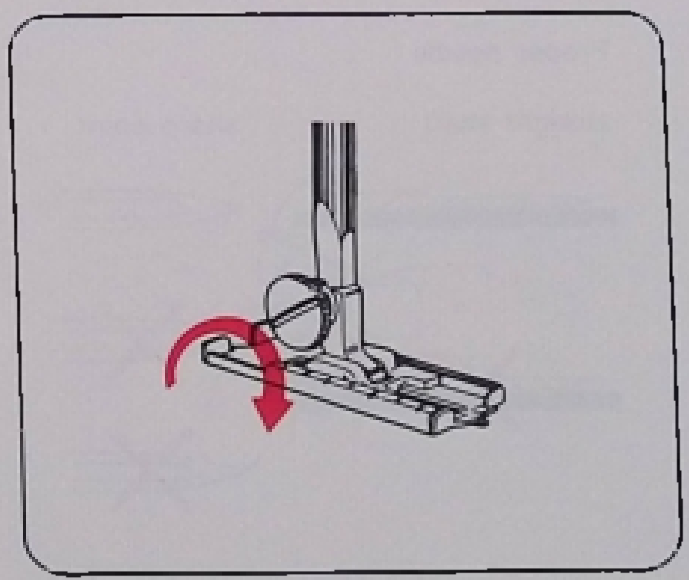


Raise presser foot lifter.

Set needle in the highest position by turning handwheel towards you.



Remove foot by loosening screw with screwdriver.

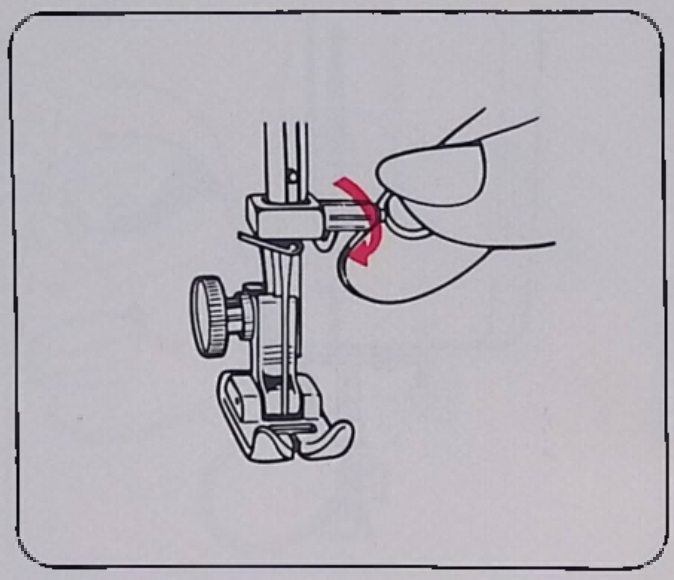


Replace screw-snap type presser foot and tighten screw.

Changing Needle

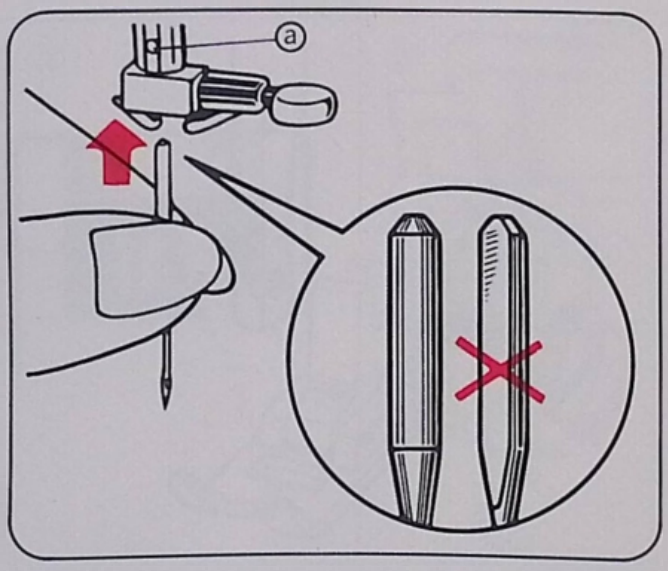
Set needle in the highest position by turning handwheel towards you.

Loosen needle clamp screw and take out needle.



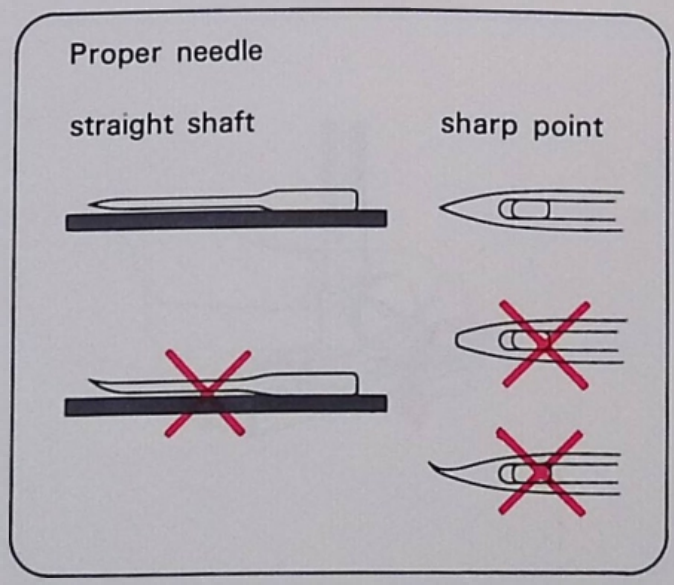
With flat face away from you, insert a new needle into groove of needle bar.

Push needle until it reaches stopper ⓐ and tighten needle clamp screw firmly.

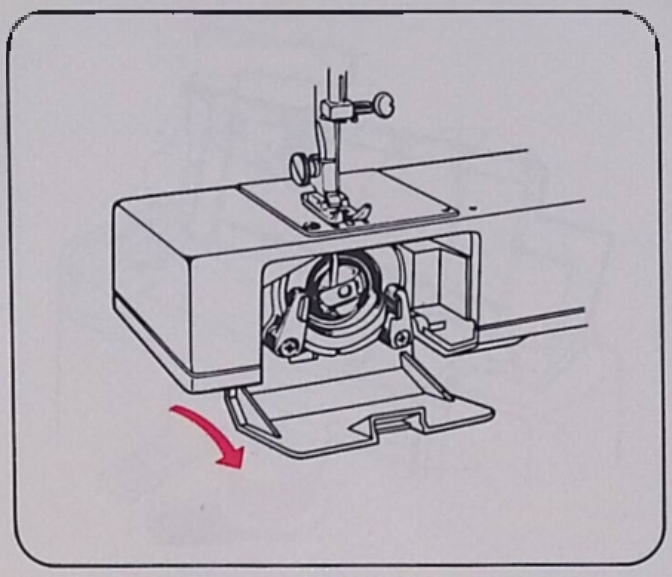


Always use a straight needle with a sharp point.

Using defective or worn needles not only causes stitch skipping, breakage of needles or snapping of thread; it also can damage hook and needle plate.

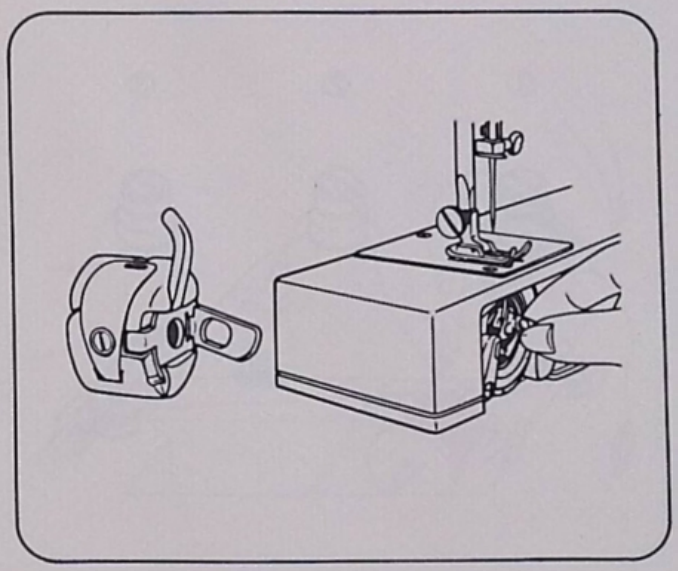


Bobbin Winding

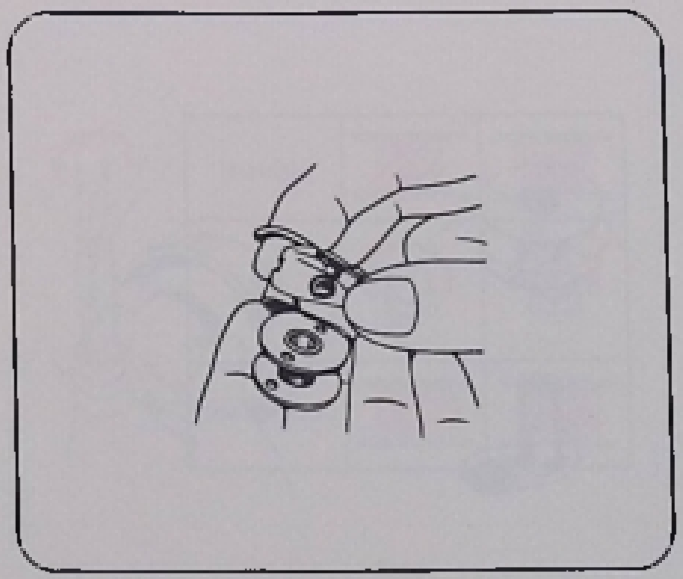


Set needle in the highest position by turning handwheel towards you .

Open shuttle cover.



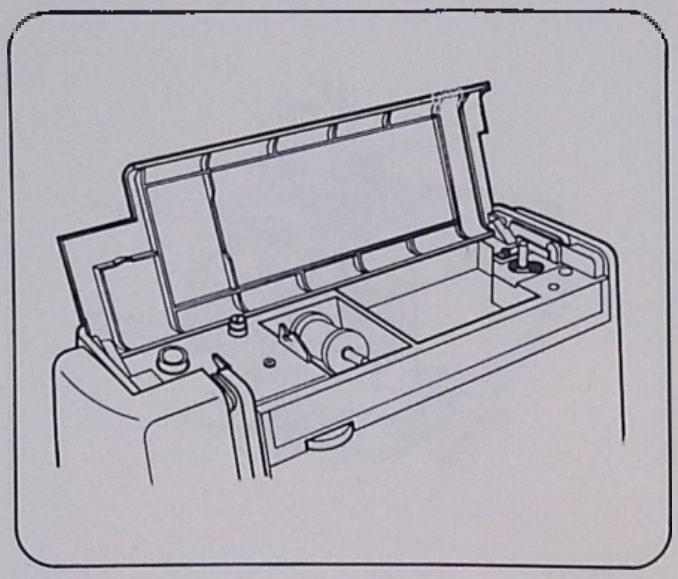
Open latch of bobbin case and remove case.



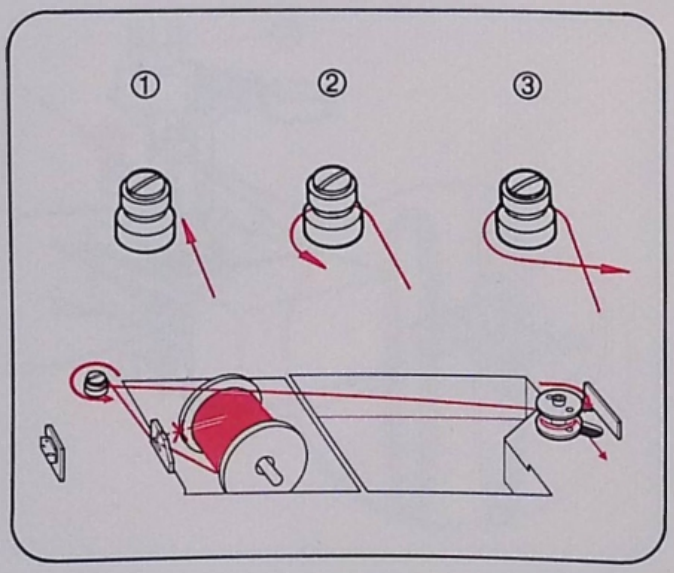
Release latch of bobbin case and bobbin comes out easily.

Push back to fold handle.

Open top cover.



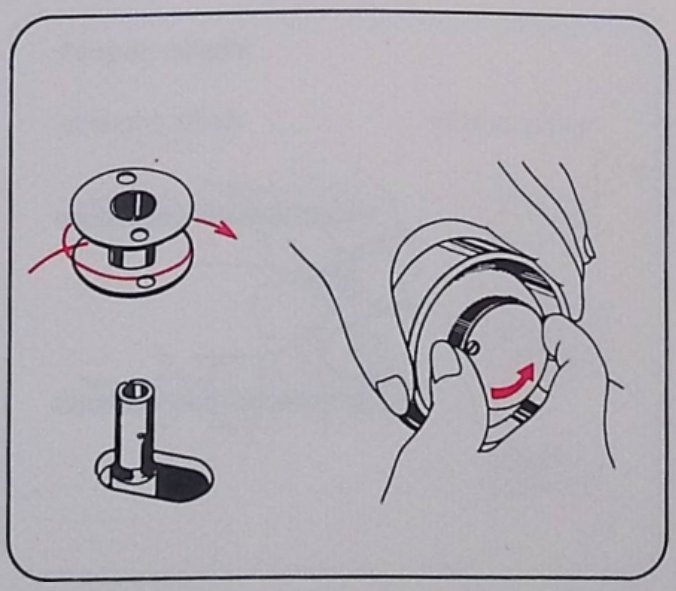
Put a spool on spool pin.
Draw thread from spool pin through thread guide and pretension device, following numbers ①, ② and ③.

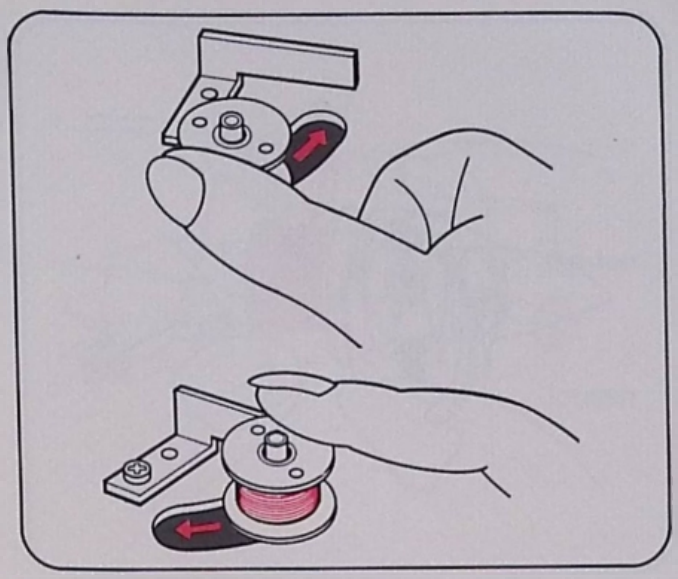


Caution:
Spool should be put on spool pin in the manner of its thread being drawn from under side of spool.

Wind thread clockwise around bobbin several times.
Push bobbin onto spindle.

Holding handwheel with your left hand disengage handwheel by unscrewing stop motion knob.

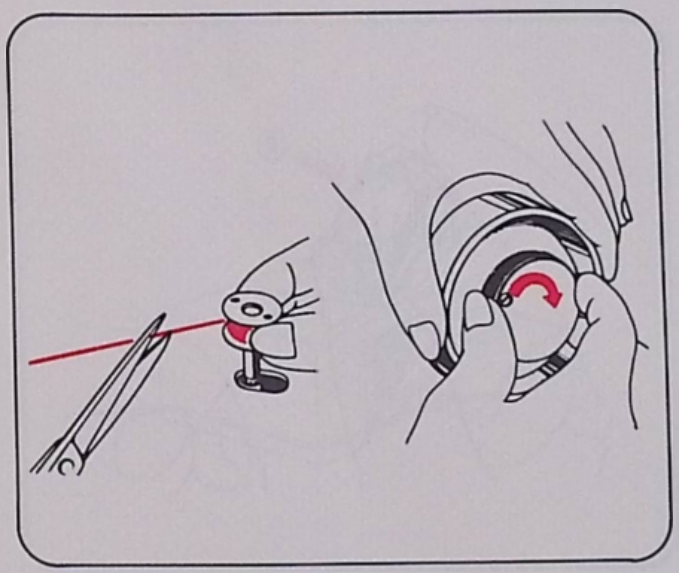




Push bobbin to right and press down foot controller.

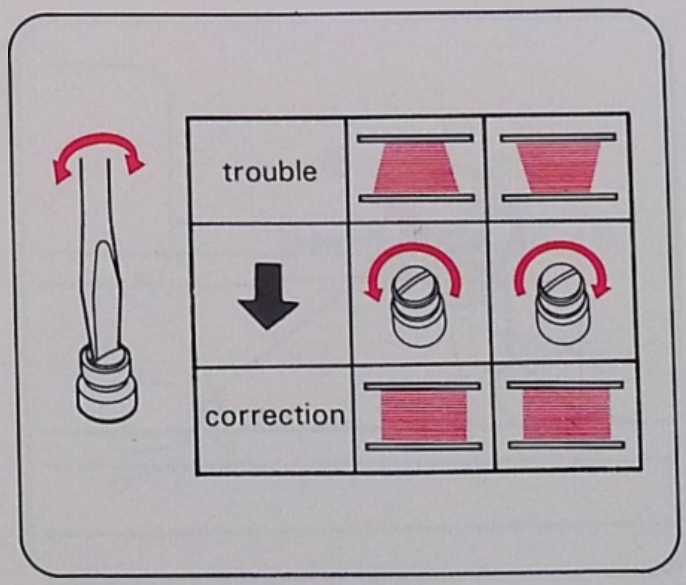
Machine stops automatically when bobbin is full.

Push bobbin to left, to disengage from wheel.



Take off bobbin from spindle and cut thread.

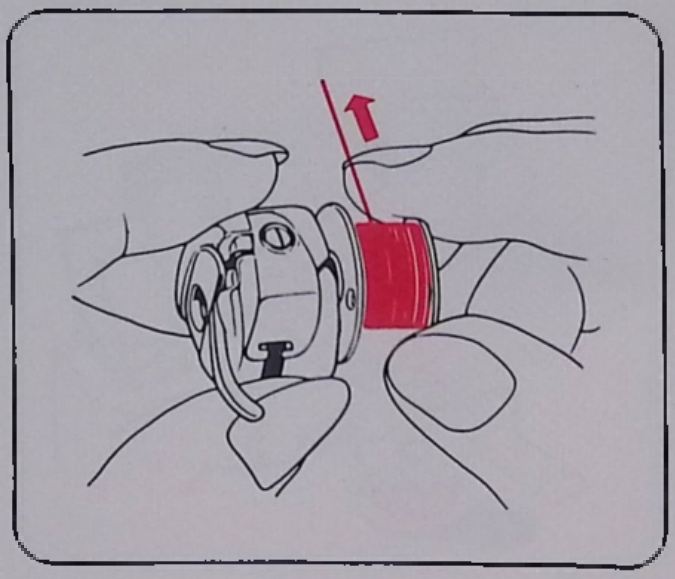
Retighten stop motion knob.



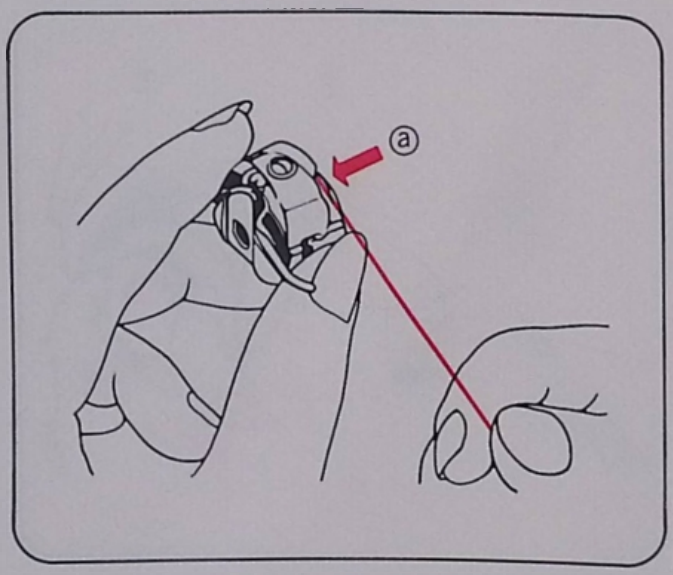
If bobbin is wound unevenly as shown, open top cover and use screw driver to adjust the guide for bobbin winding.

Inserting Bobbin

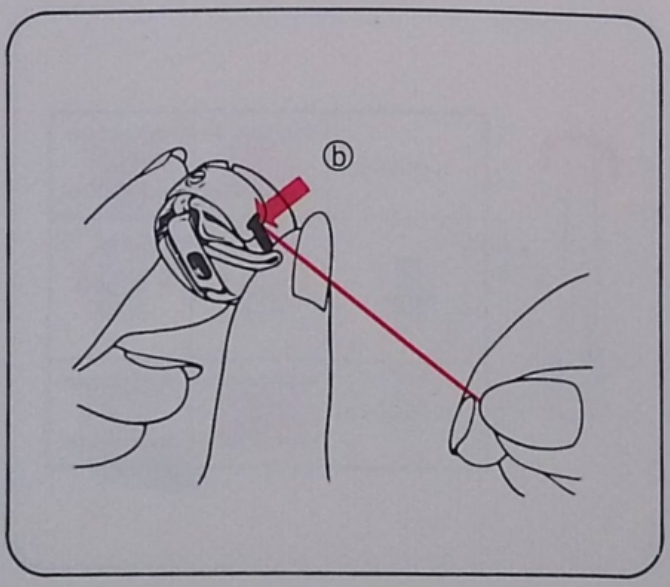
Place bobbin in case with thread running in direction of arrow.

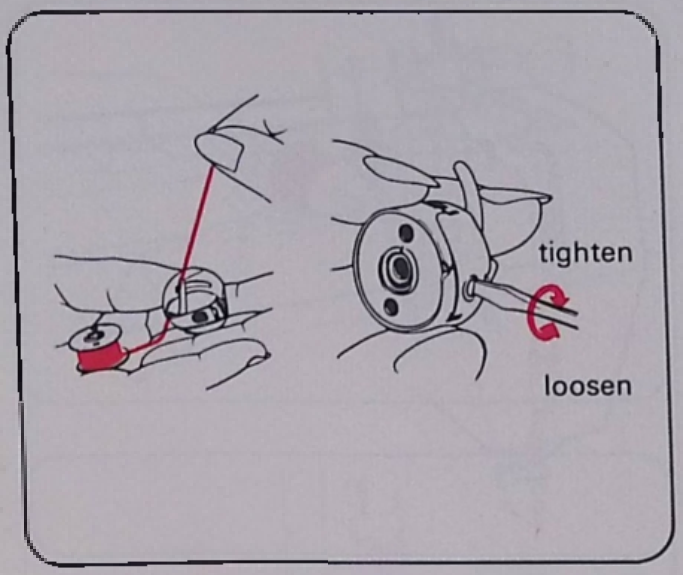


Guide thread into slot ⓐ of bobbin case.



Pulling thread to left, bring it under tension spring then to delivery groove ⓑ



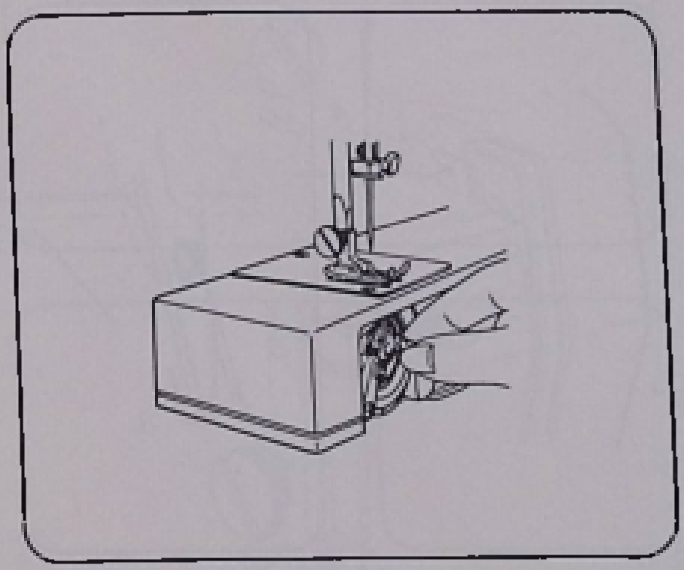


Adjusting Lower Tension

To test bobbin tension, hang and shake bobbin case as shown.

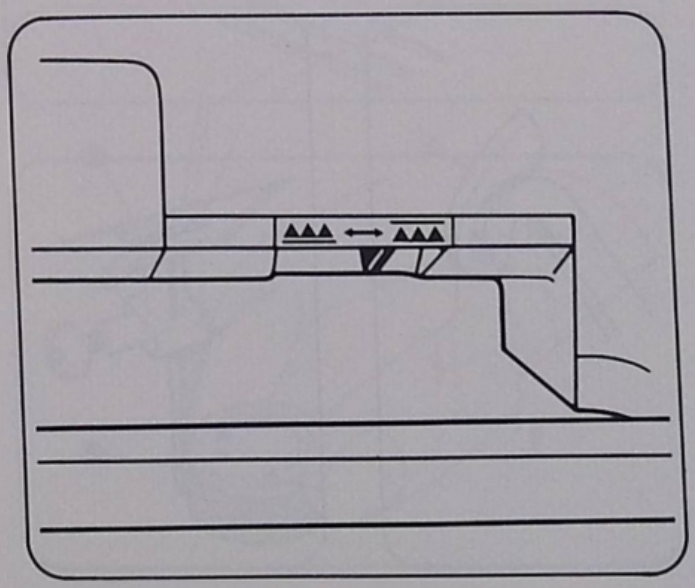
At proper tension bobbin case will gradually drop a small amount.

To adjust tension, turn adjusting screw with small screwdriver.



Raise needle to highest position.

Leave end of thread of about 10 cm (4") from bobbin case.
Take hold of latch and push bobbin case into hook.
Release latch when bobbin case is fully inserted.



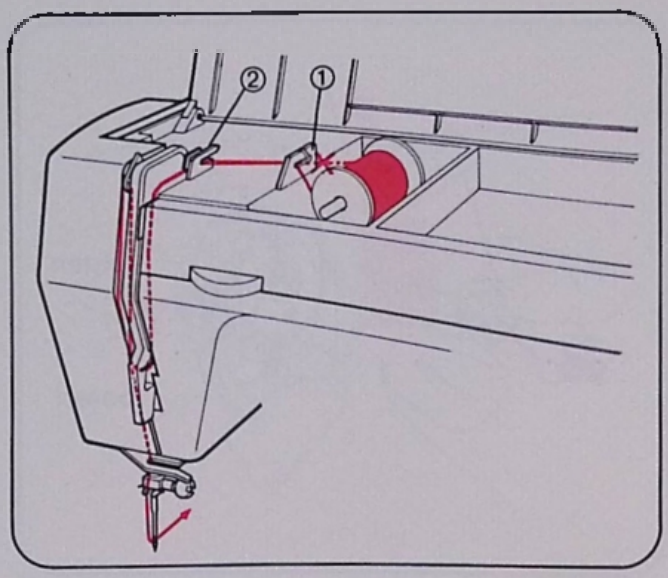
Drop Feed Lever

The lever is in the right side of shuttle cover. For normal sewing, move the lever to ▲▲▲ position.
To lower feed dog, move the lever to ▲▲▲ position.
This position is used for button sewing, darning and embroidery.

Threading Upper Thread

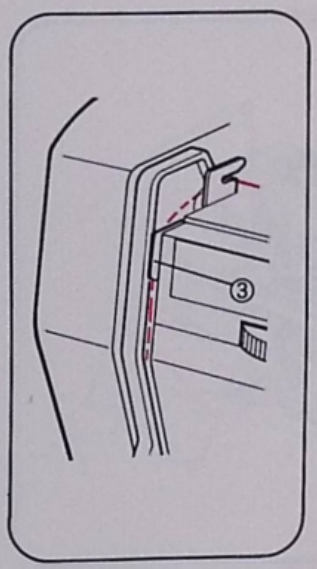
Raise presser foot.
Set take-up lever to the highest position by turning handwheel towards you.
Open top cover and put spool into spool pin.

Caution:
Spool should be put on spool pin in the manner of its thread being drawn from under side of spool.
Thread, following numbers ①-⑧.

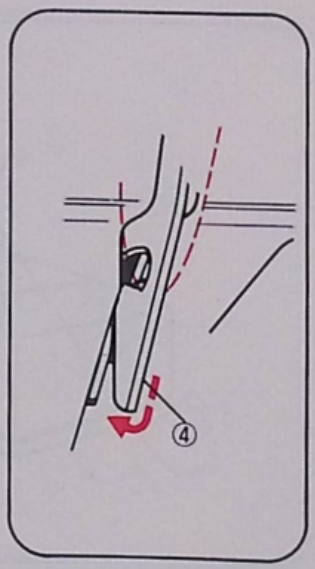


Pass thread through guide ① then to ②.

Lead thread thru either side of tension disc ③.

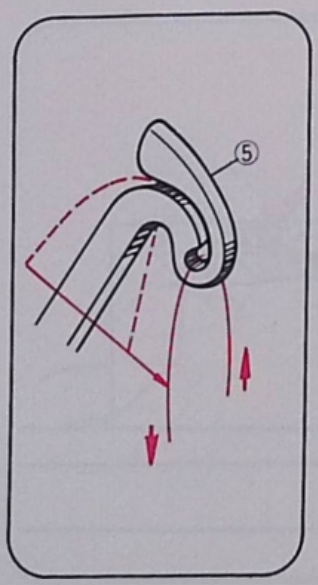


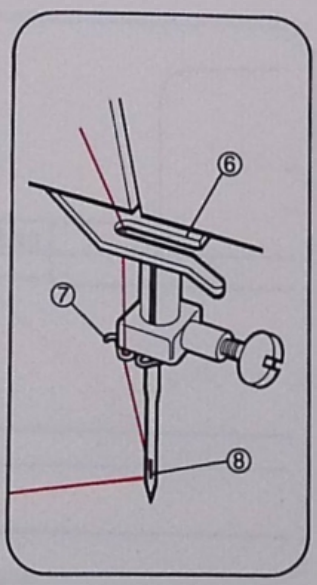
Hook it to lower guide ④ from right to left upwards.



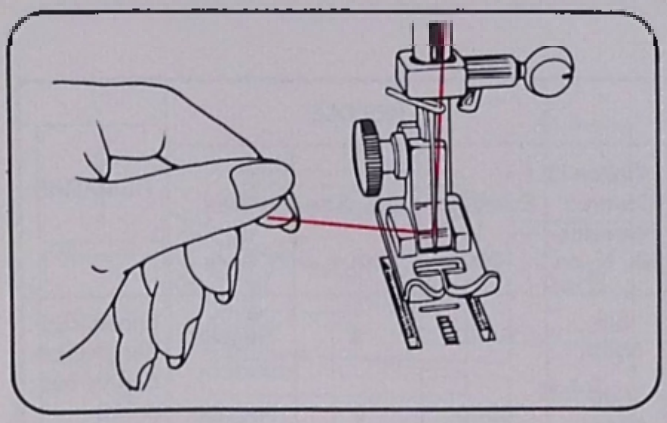
Thread take-up lever ⑤.

Pass thread to guide ⑥ from right to left, and needle guide ⑦ (use left one) then to needle eye ⑧.





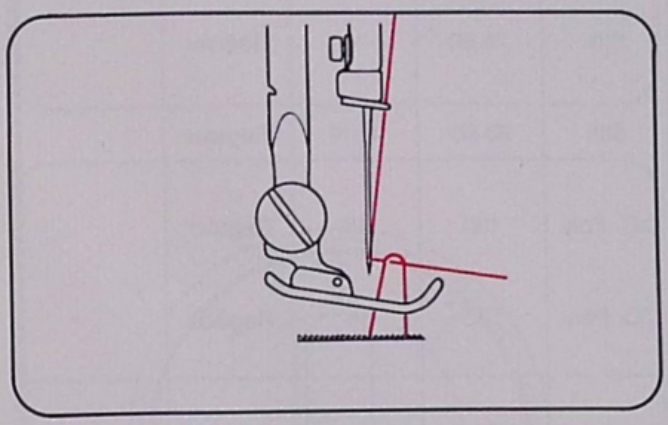
Allow about 15cm (6″) of thread extra.



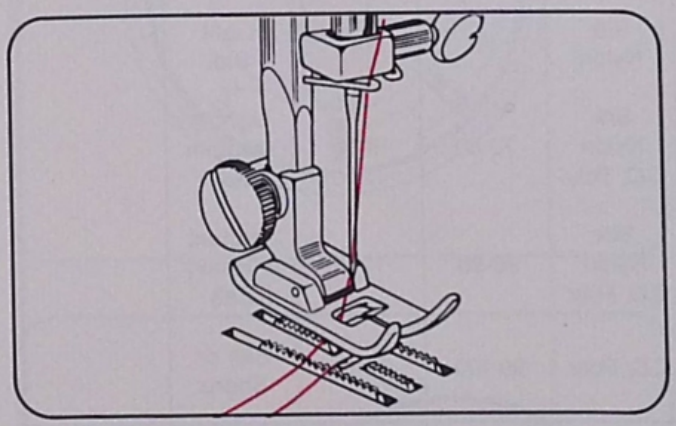
Drawing Up Lower Thread

Hold the end of upper thread with left hand.

Turn handwheel slowly towards you until needle moves down and up again.

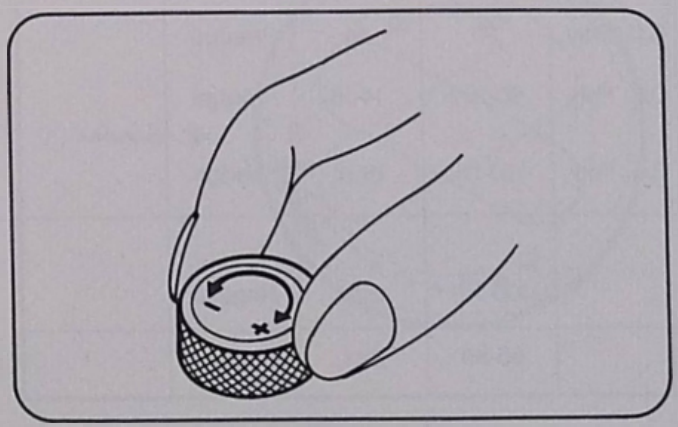


Pull upper thread slowly and lower thread will be brought up in a loop.



Pull out both threads about 15cm (6") and place them together under presser foot to left.

NOTE: Always place thread to the back or left when starting to sew a seam.
Failure to do this may cause thread jamming.

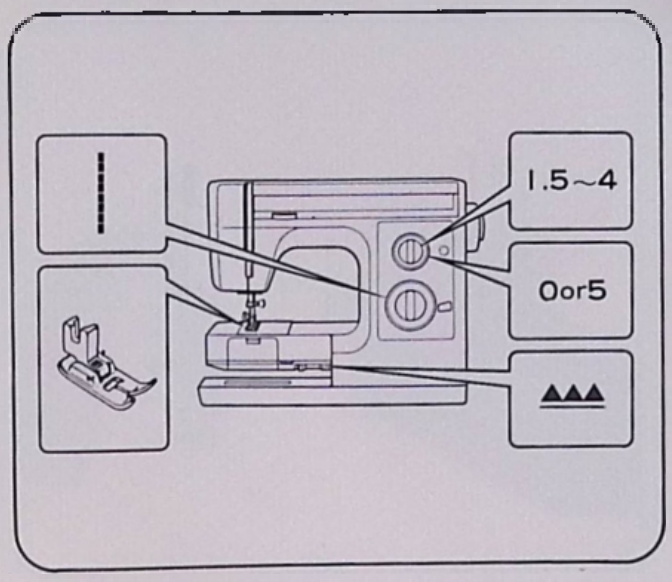


Foot Pressure

To increase the pressure, turn the regulator clockwise; and to reduce the pressure, turn the regulator counter-clockwise.
Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric. If feed dogs or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.
When sewing multiple thickness or heavy fabric, reduce the pressure. Increase pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics.

Fabric, Thread and Needle Table

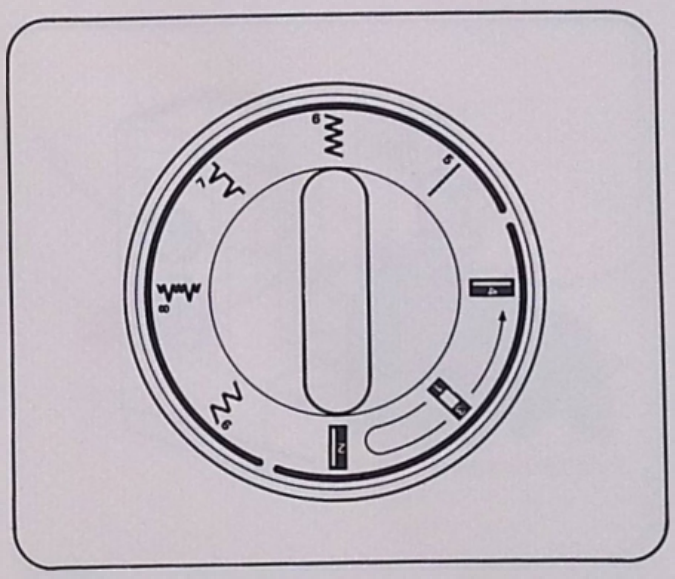
FABRIC	THREAD			NEEDLE			REMARKS
	European Cotton	Mercerized Cotton	Cotton Covered Polyester, Silk, Nylon	European 705	U.S. Size 15x1	Point Style	
VERY SHEER: LACE. Voile, Chiffon, Net	70	60	Silk Nylon	65-70	9	Regular	Loosen upper tension one or two points
SHEER; Blouse Crepe, Lawn, Organdy, Taffera	50-70	60	Silk Nylon	65-70	9	Regular	
LIGHT-WEIGHT; Crepe, Wool, Brocade, Velvet	30	50	Silk	75-80	11	Regular	
MEDIUM; Wool, Silk, Linen, Velvetten, Pique, Faille, Terrycloth	30	50	Silk	80-90	11-14	Regular	
HEAVY; Denim, Duck, Sailcloth	30	Heavy Duty	C.C. Poly.	100	16	Regular	
EXTRA HEAVY; Upholstery, Canvas, Awning	30	Heavy Duty	C.C. Poly.	120	19	Regular	
[KNITS]							
LIGHT-WEIGHT; Tricot Power net	50-70	60	Silk Nylon	70	9	Light Ball	
MEDIUM-WEIGHT; Jersey, Double Knit, Power Net	30	50	Silk Nylon C.C. Poly.	70-80	9-10	Light to Medium Ball	
HEAVY-WEIGHT; Double knit, Power Net	30	50	Silk Nylon C.C. Poly.	80-90	11-14	Medium to Heavy Ball	
FAKE-FURS, VELOURS	30	Heavy Duty	C.C. Poly.	90-100	14-16	Ball or Sharp	
[LEATHER]							
VINYLS FILMS	30	50	C.C. Poly.	90	14	Wedge	
LIGHT-TO-MEDIUM-WEIGHT	30	50	C.C. Poly.	90-100	14-16	Wedge	
HEAVY LEATHER	30	Heavy Duty	C.C. Poly.	100-110	16-18	Wedge	
[DECORATIVE TOUCHES]							
TOP STITCHING	Silk twist			100-110	16-18	Regular	
MACHINE EMBROIDERY	Size 50-70			65-80	9-11	Regular	



4. STRAIGHT SEWING

Set machine as shown.

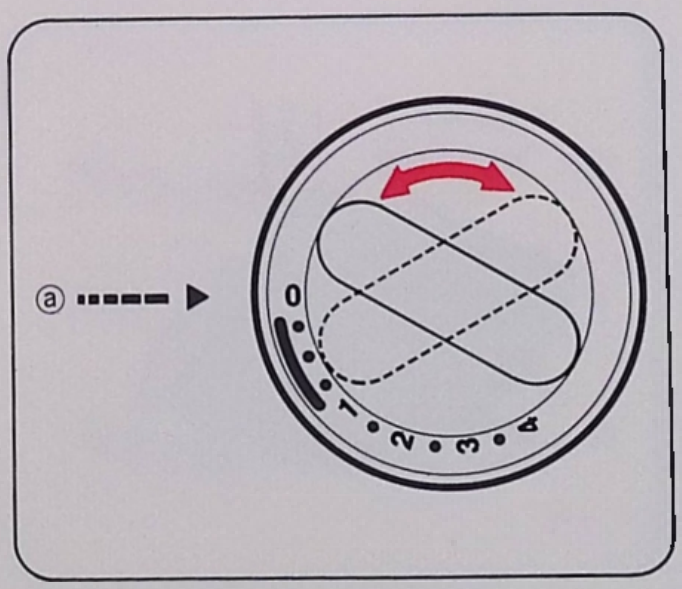
If you need to move needle position to left side, set zigzag width control 5.



Pattern Selection Dial

Turn dial to choose pattern.
Dial can be turned either to right or to left.

* Always make sure needle is in the highest position when operating dial.



Stitch Length Dial

Set dial at indicating point ⓐ according to stitch size required.

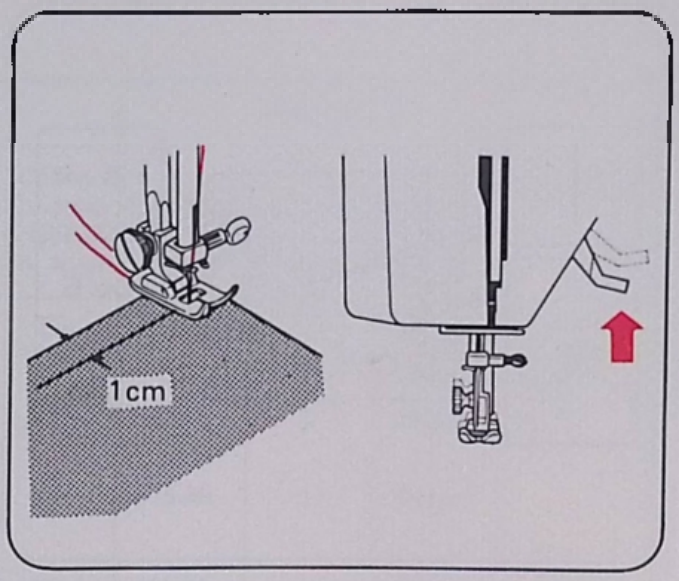
For a longer stitch, turn dial to right.
For a shorter stitch, turn it to left.

For normal sewing it is set between 2 and 3.

Place fabric under foot about 1cm (0.4″) inside the edge.
Lower presser foot lifter.

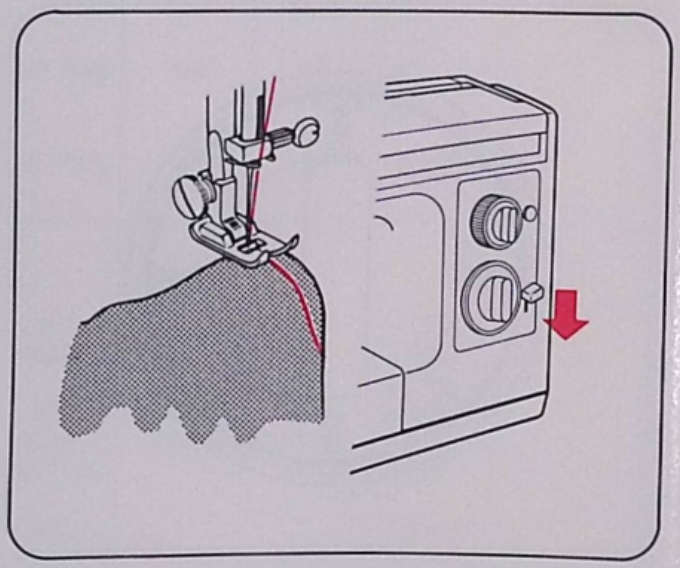
Double Presser Foot Lifter

In order to obtain wider gap when using very thick materials, firmly push presser foot lifter up as far as it will go.

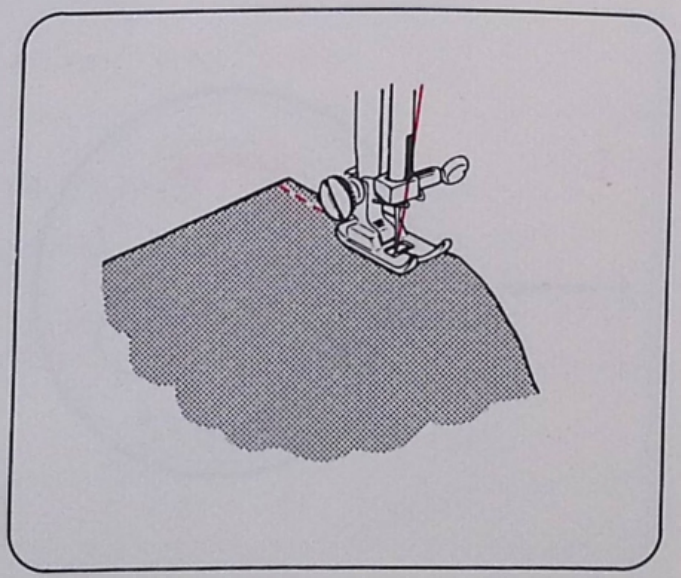


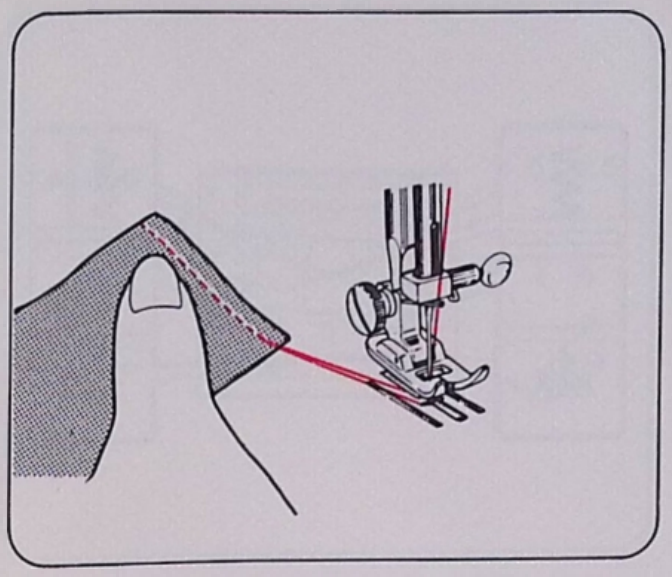
To reinforce seam, sew backwards to the edge of fabric by pushing down reverse sewing lever.

Hold lever down for longer reverse sewing.

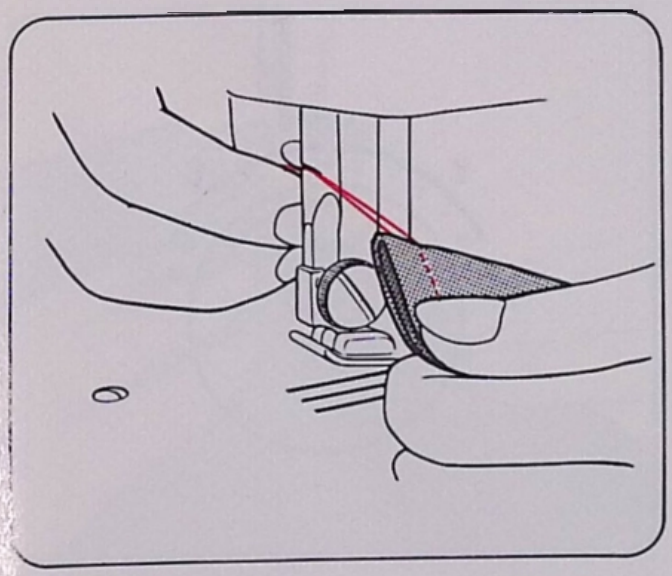


Release lever and commence forward sewing, guiding fabric by hand as it is fed.
Never pull material.

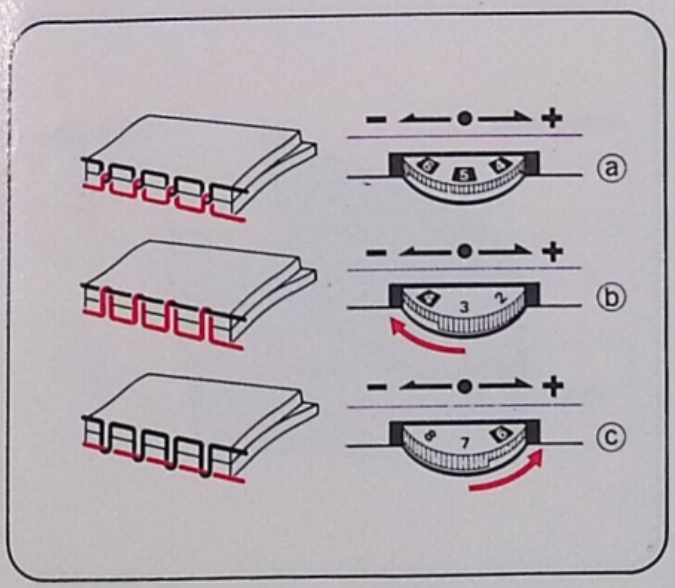




Sew reverse stitches for reinforcement at end of seam.
Draw fabric to left when sewing is finished.



Cut threads with thread cutter behind presser bar.



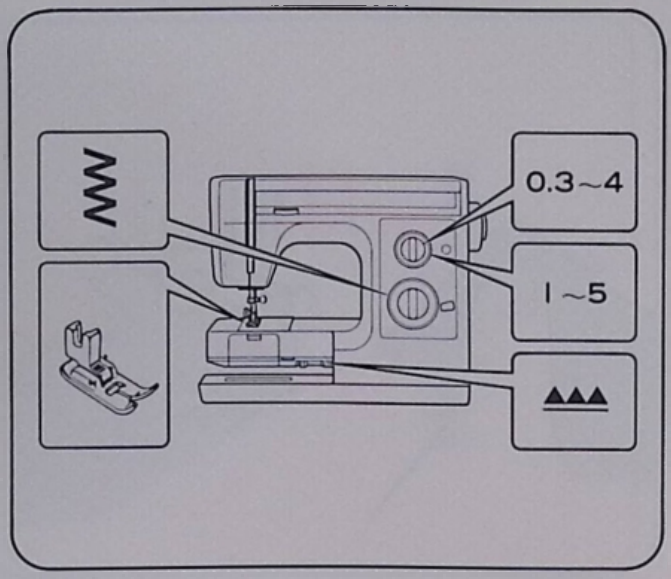
Adjusting Thread Tension

Test stitch performance on a scrap of material you are going to use.
With correct tension (ⓐ), upper and lower threads tension is equal and strong enough to lock both threads in center.
If upper tension is too tight (loose), upper (lower) thread lies straight along upper (lower) surface of fabric (ⓑ ⓒ). Correct by turning tension dial.

5. ZIGZAG SEWING

Set machine as shown.

To prevent seam ends unravelling, set machine for straight stitch and sew in reverse at beginning and ending of seam.

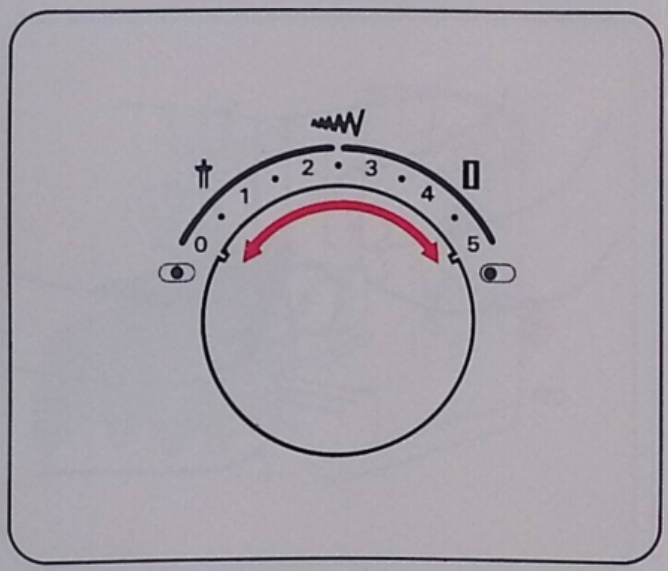


Zigzag Width Control

Set control at required number. Larger the number, wider the stitch.

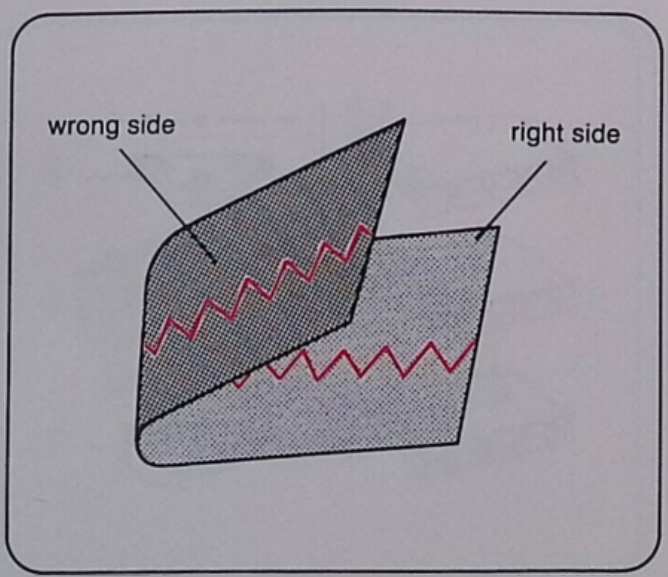
Set it at 0 for straight sewing.

Make sure needle is in upper position when you set control, and extra thread is placed to the left or rear.

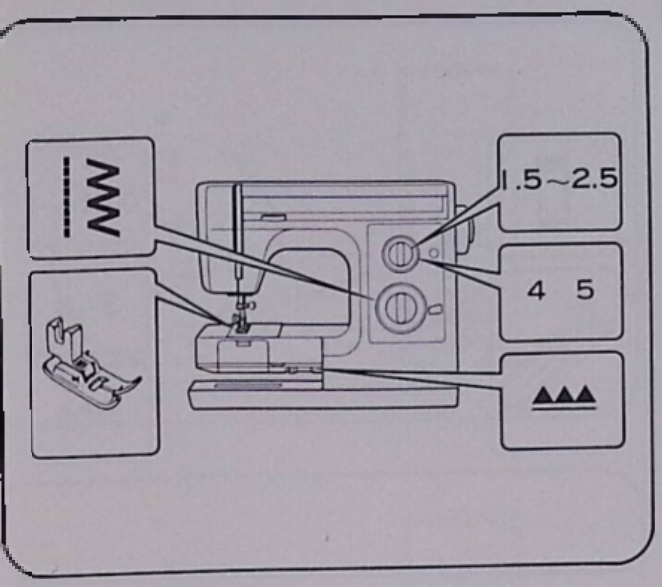


Thread Tension for Zigzag Stitch

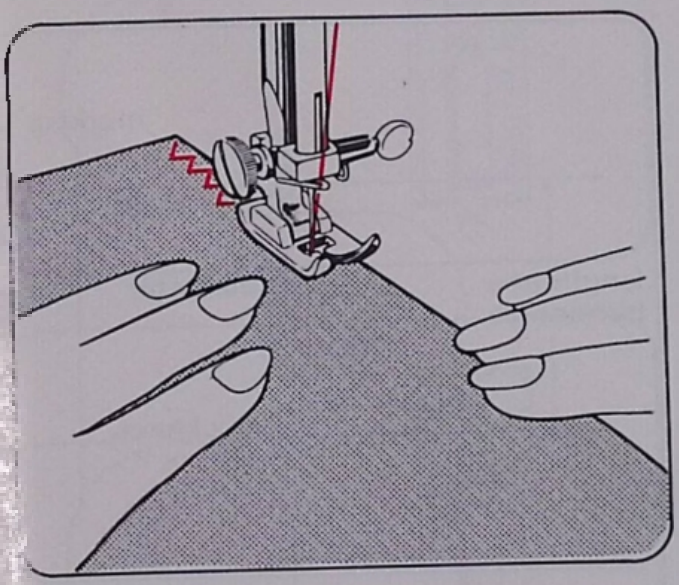
Better-looking zigzag stitching requires less upper tension than straight stitching.
Loosen upper tension slightly.



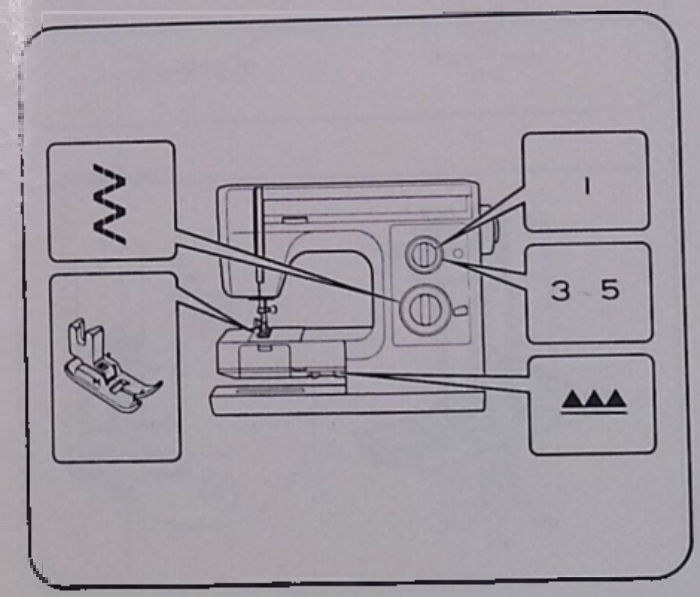
6. OVERCASTING



For light weight material:
Set machine as shown.
Overcasting prevents edge of fabric from fraying and produces neat finish.



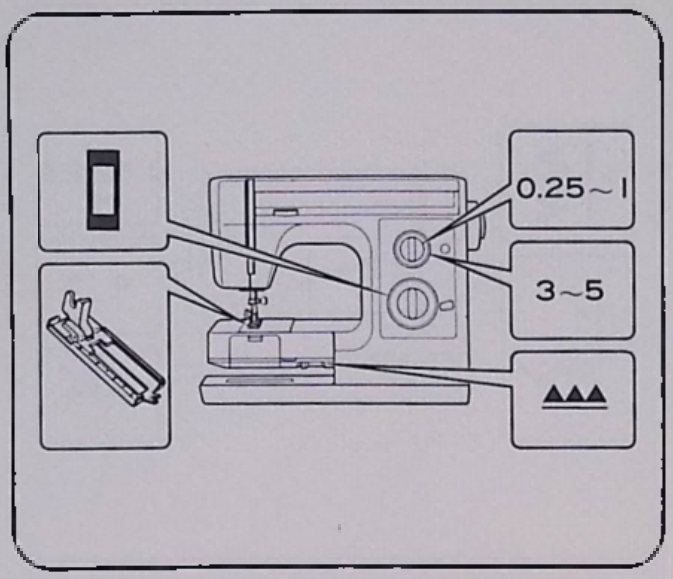
Sew carefully so that all stitches on right side are flush with edge of fabric.



For thick and elastic material:
Set machine as shown.
Sew in the same way above.

7. MAKING BUTTONHOLES

Set machine as shown.

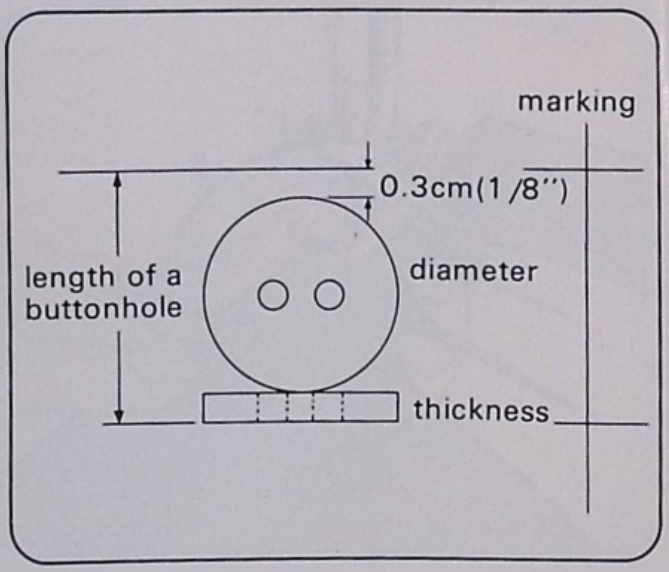


Determine Length

Measure diameter and thickness of button and add 0.3cm (1/8") for bar tacks.
Mark buttonhole size on material.

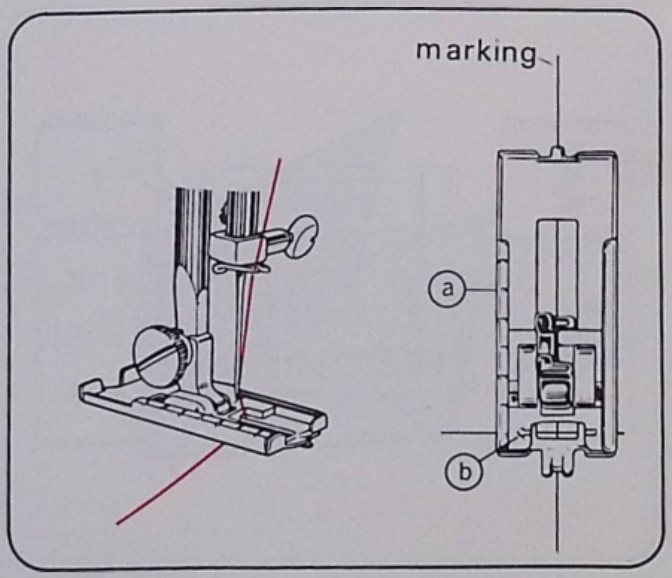
Determine Width

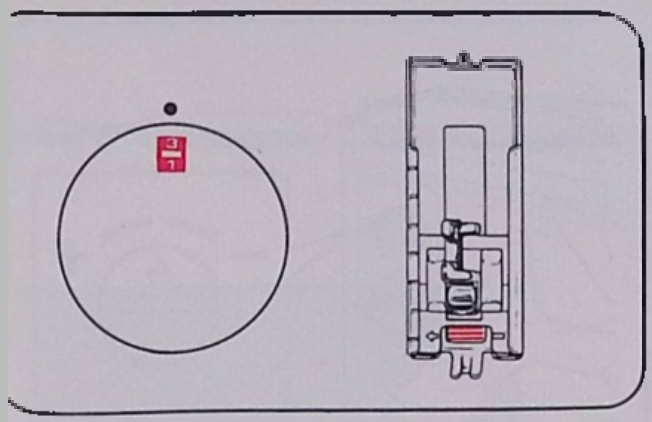
Determine width according to diameter of button, its thickness, and kind of material.



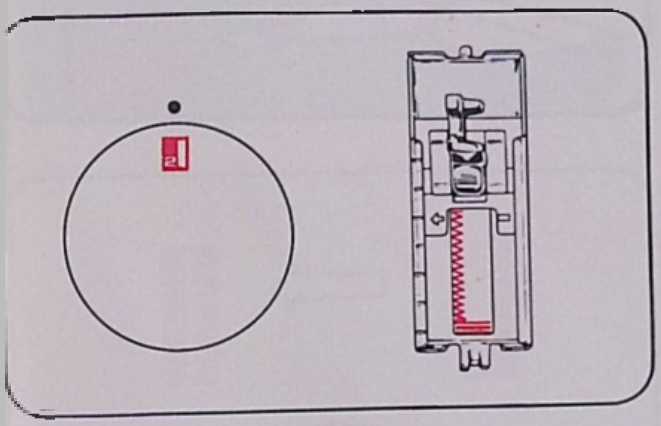
Attach buttonhole foot.
Completely push back sliding part ⓐ of buttonhole foot.
Place material under foot so that marking of buttonhole passes through center of foot. Arrow ⓑ of foot indicates beginning line of marking.

Extra thread is placed under foot and then to left or back.



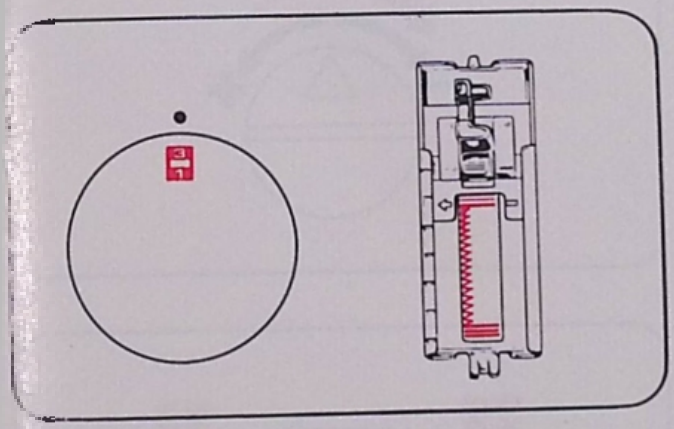


Bar tacking: Set pattern selection dial to 1 ( ) and sew 5-6 stitches.

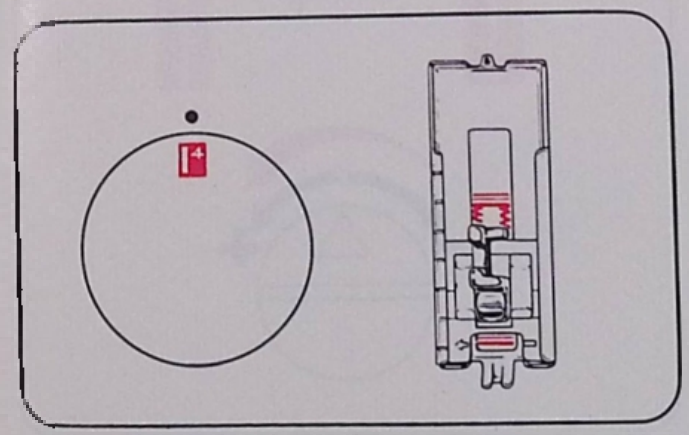


Left side: Change pattern to 2 ( ). Sew left side from front to back until it reaches end line.

Remember the point of arrow so that it is not necessary to mark end lines for all buttonholes.



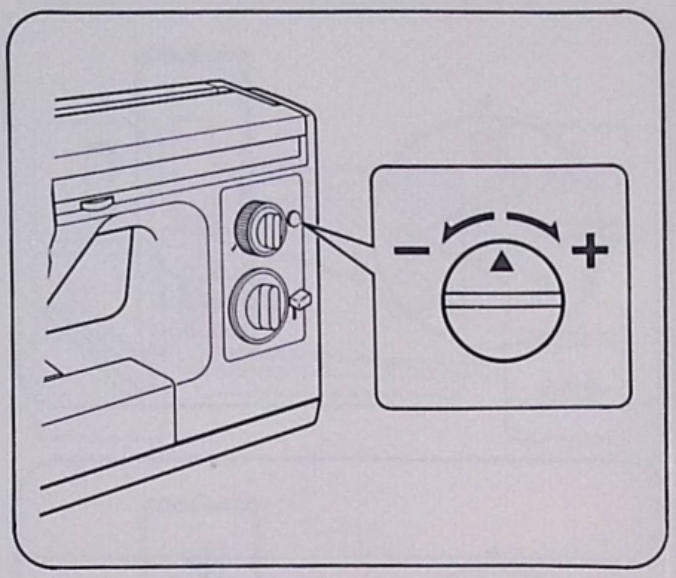
Bar tacking: Change pattern to 3 ( ) and sew 5-6 stitches.



Right side: Change pattern to 4 ( ) and sew right side until it reaches first bar tack.

Quick finish: To prevent unstitching, set zigzag width at 0 and proceed for a few stitches.

Buttonhole Density Adjustment

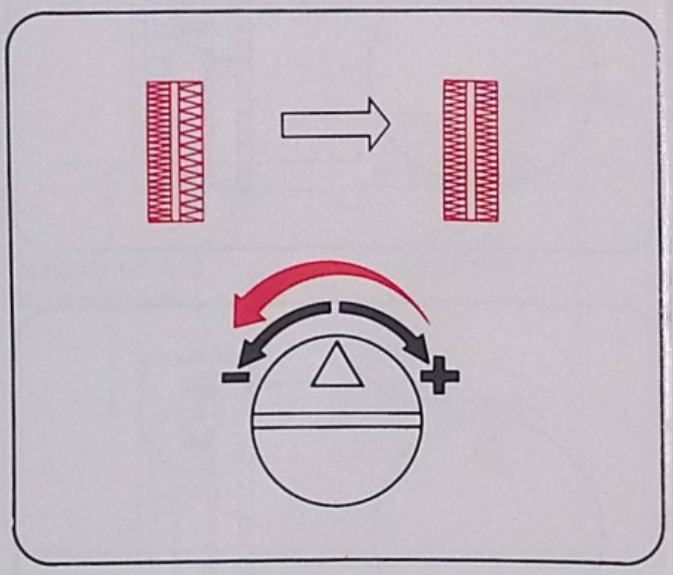


Adjustment is located to right of stitch length dial.

With some materials it is possible that the sides or density of a buttonhole will vary, it is possible to adjust or balance these sides by turning the special buttonhole adjustment to "+" or "–" to attain a correct balance.

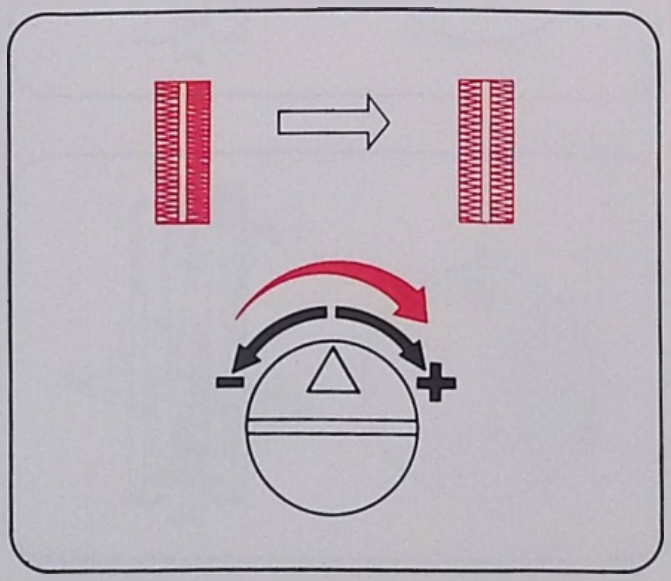
It is advised to always turn this adjustment to center as this may vary some of the other stitches slightly.

If the stitches on the right side of the buttonhole are too open, turn the dial counter-clockwise.

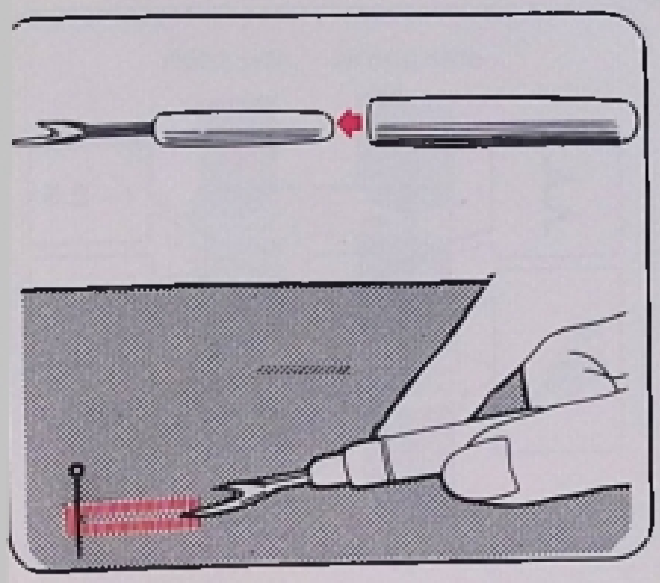


Turning dial counter-clockwise closes right side and opens left side.

If the stitches on the right side of the buttonhole are too close together, turn the dial clockwise (+).



Turning dial clockwise opens right side and closes left side.



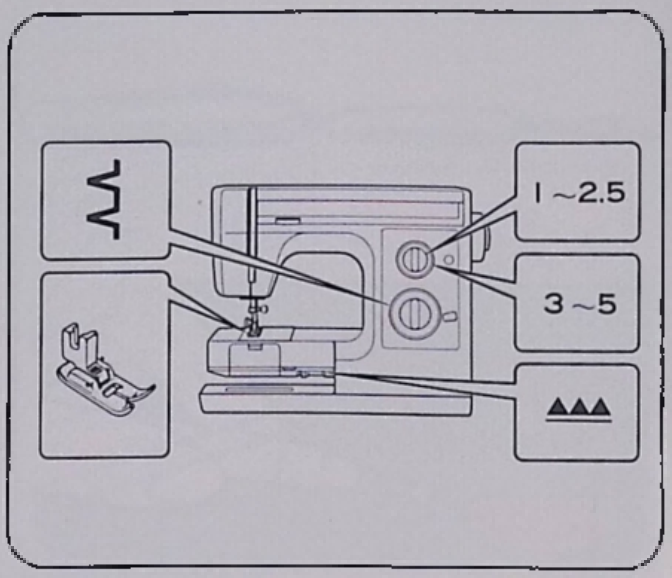
Cutting Buttonholes

Stick a needle or pin through bar tacks to prevent over-cutting.

Cut buttonhole along center with buttonhole cutter.

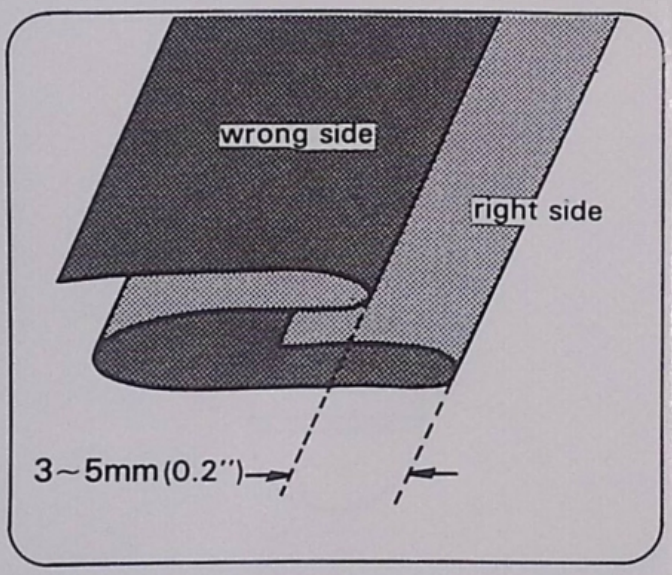
8. BLIND HEM STITCH

Set machine as shown.

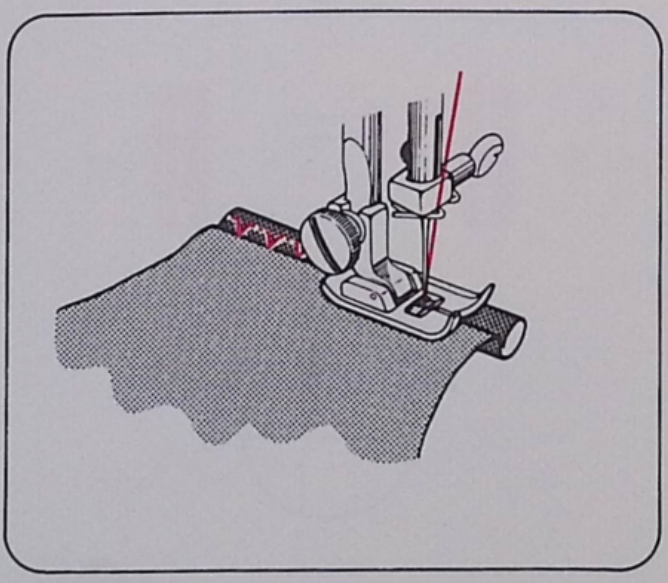


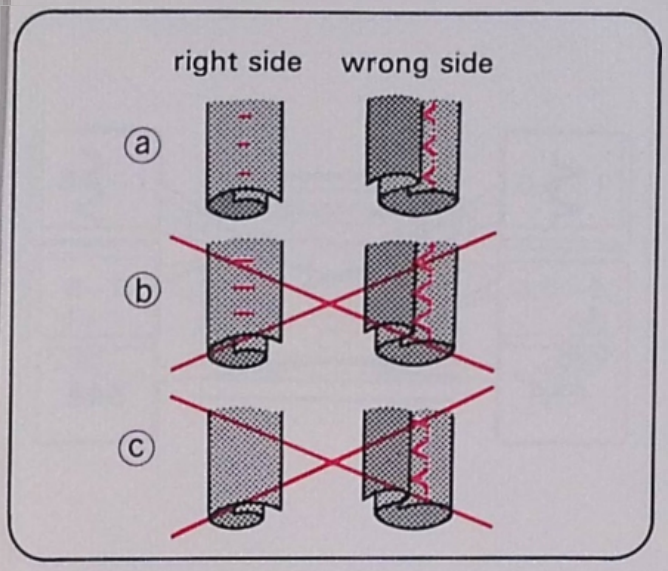
Fold material as shown and place under foot.

For a neater finish, it is preferable to baste or iron the hem beforehand.

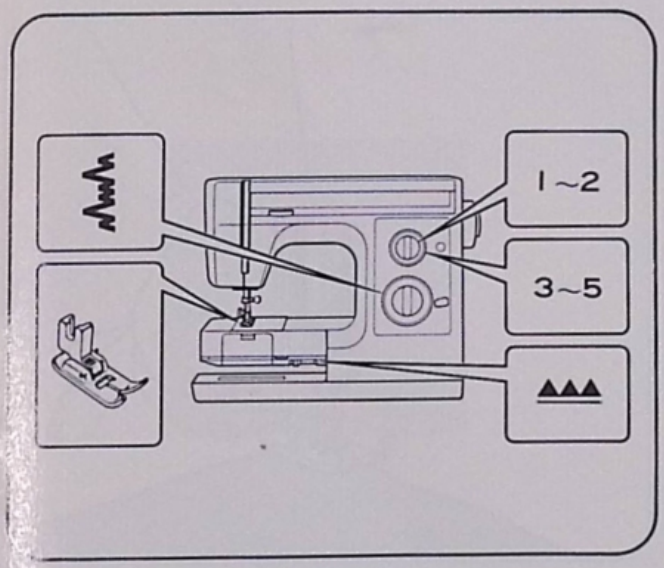


Sew carefully, so that straight stitches are made on hem edge, and slanting stitches pierce only one or two threads of fold.





ⓐ Correct seam.
ⓑ Needle is catching edge of fold too much.
ⓒ Needle is not catching edge of fold at all.



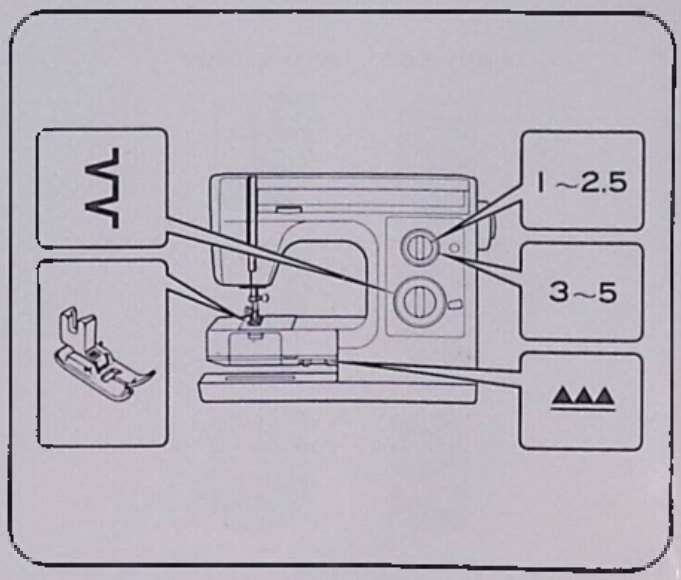
Elastic Blind Hem Stitch

For elastic materials, set machine as shown and sew in the same way as for normal blind hem stitch.

9. SHELL STITCHING

Silk, nylon organdy or similar sheer fabrics are suitable.

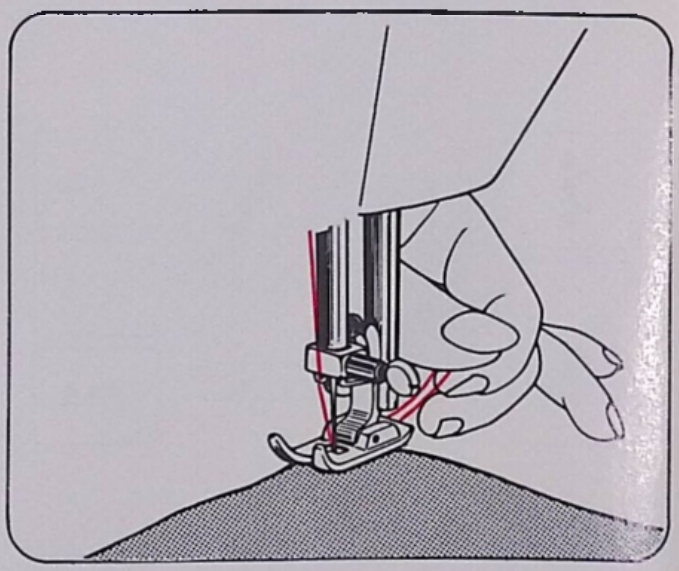
Set machine as shown.



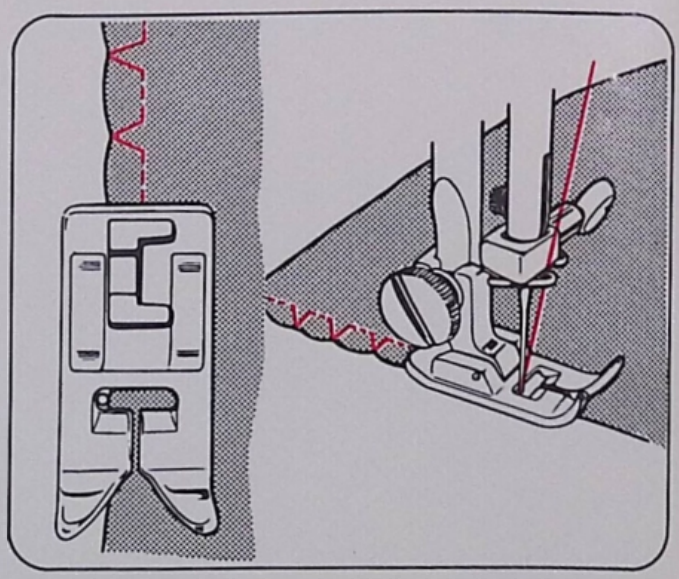
Fold edge of material. With folded edge to left, place it under presser foot.

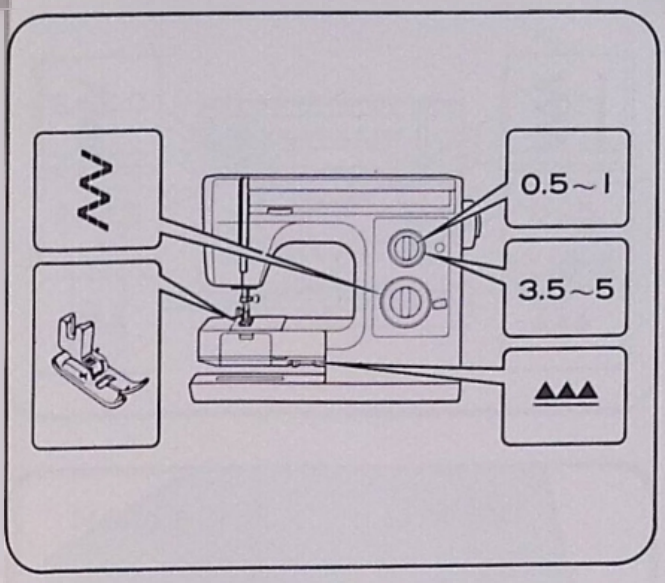
Pull thread ends towards back when starting sewing.

Adjust tension to 8 or 9 to form the shell effects.
Always return the tension setting to normal when finishing the shell stitch.



Make sure needle misses raw edge of fold when it moves side ways.

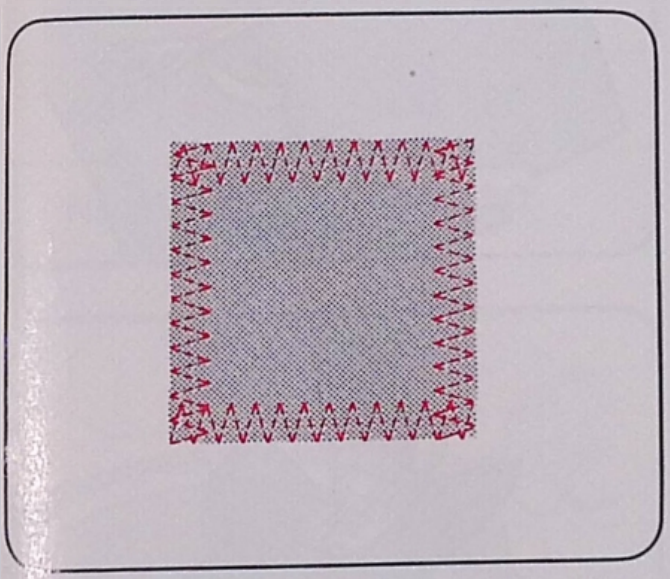




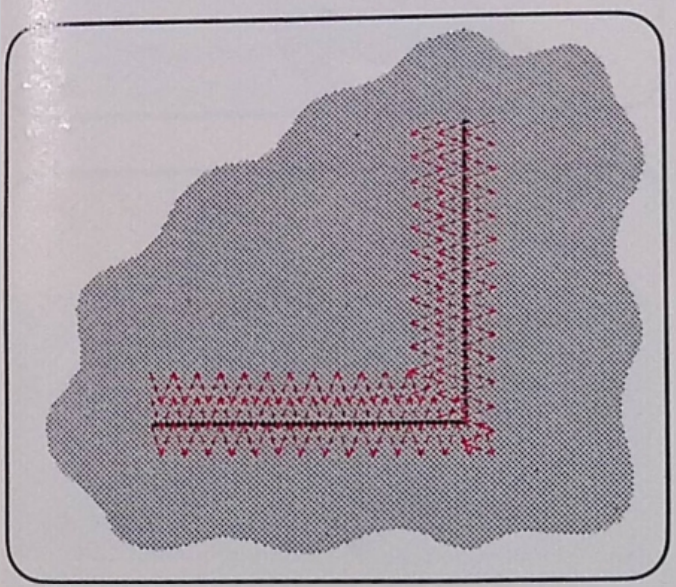
10. MENDING

Patching

Set machine as shown.



Place the patch over the worn part. Pull thread ends toward back or left when starting sewing.
Sew along the edge of the patch on the right side. Trim away the worn part close to the seam on back side.



Mending a Rip

Set machine in the same way as for patching.

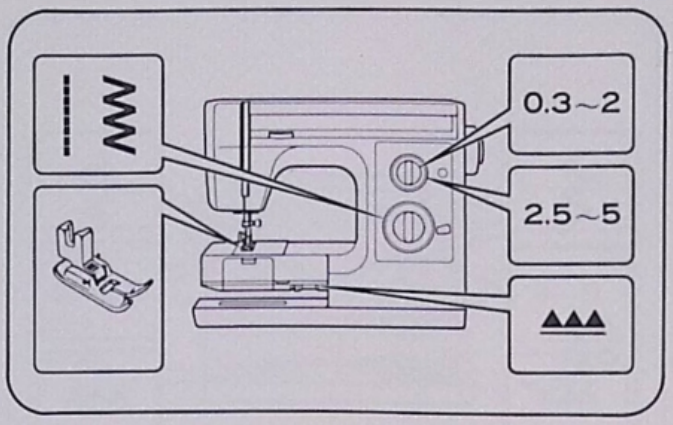
Sew the edges of tear together first.

Then sew two more seams on either side.

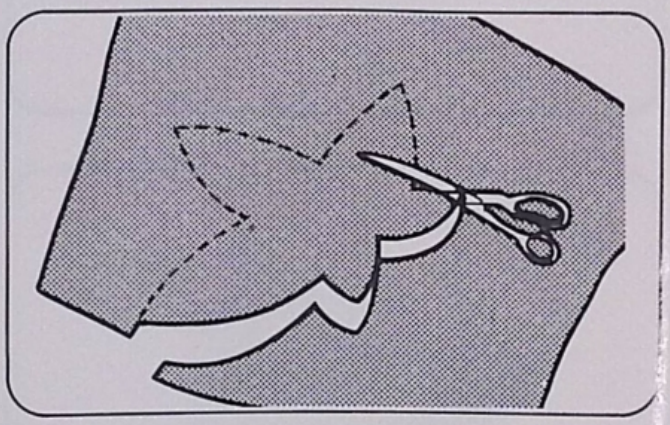
A piece of gauze can be placed underneath to reinforce the rip.

11. APPLIQUE WORK

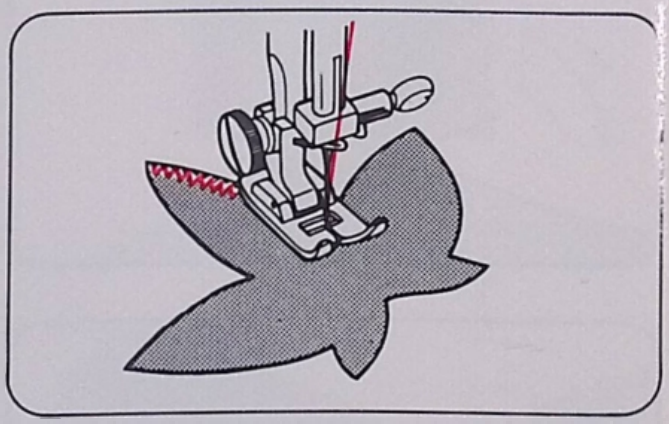
Set machine as shown.



Draw design on material to be used as an applique and cut it out. Place cut-out on base material and baste it.

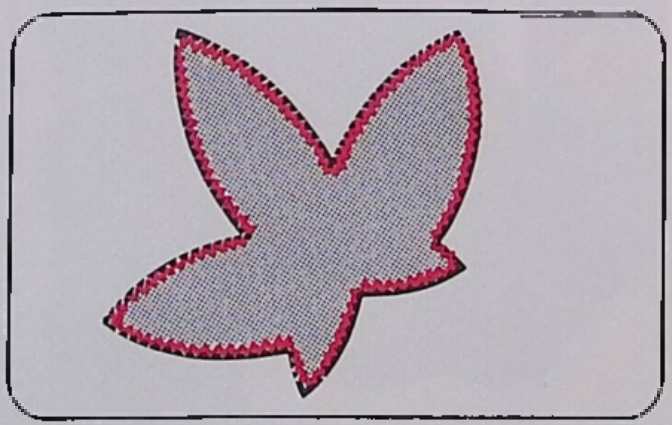


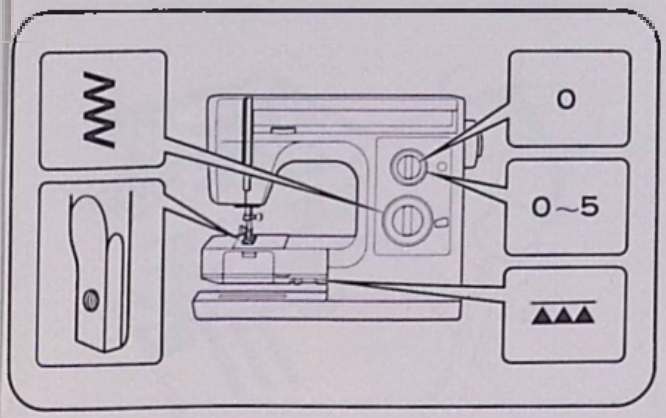
Sew around outline with zigzag stitch adjusting stitch length and width according to shape and size of cut-out and type of base material.



To change direction at corners, or to sew very small circles, stop machine, positioning needle just away from edge of cut-out, lift presser foot and turn material. Lower presser foot and continue sewing.

Sew a few stitches at end with zigzag width at 0.
This is to prevent unstitching.





12. EMBROIDERY

Set machine as shown.

Remove foot, and holder screw.

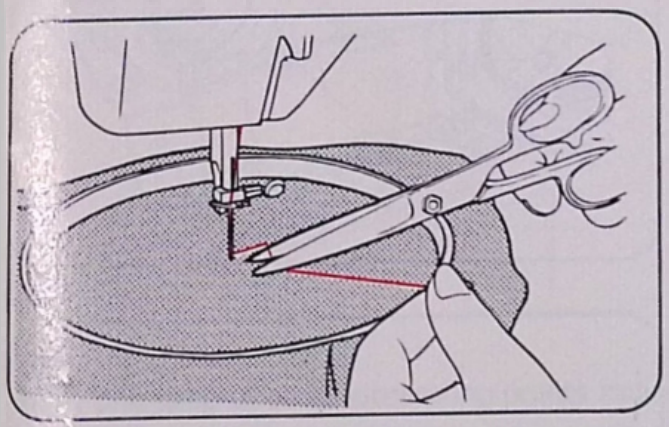
To avoid lower thread being pulled up, reduce upper thread tension.

Needle	Thread
No. 9	120~100
No. 11	100~80
No. 14	60~50

For good embroidery, it is important to use correct needles and thread.

Use thin embroidery silk for upper thread and a thinner silk of same kind and color for lower thread.

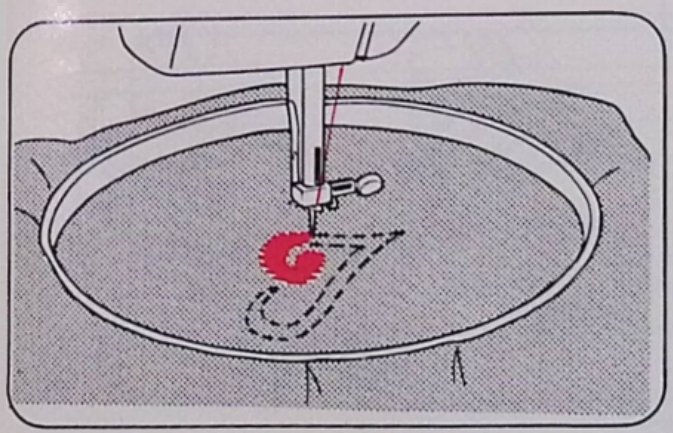
Trace your design on material and center it in embroidery hoop. Made sure material is taut.



Pull up lower thread by turning handwheel towards you while holding upper thread lightly.

Lower presser foot lifter.

Grasp lower thread then make two or three stitches, snip off excess threads.



Start sewing along outline of design with satin stitch.

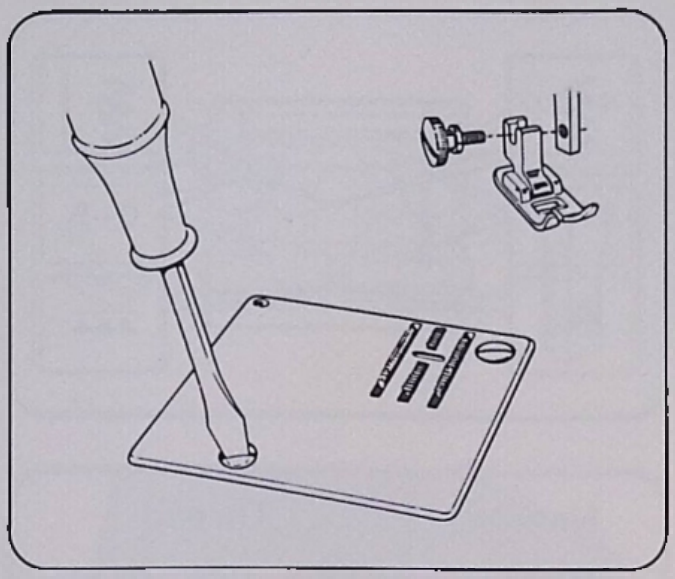
Continue sewing with guiding hoop by hand.

To finish filling, sew several stitches with zigzag width at 0.

Lay typewriting paper underneath when embroidering sheer fabric.

13. MAINTENANCE

Your machine requires regular cleaning and oiling for satisfactory sewing performance.
A machine which is used for a few hours a day needs to be cleaned and oiled once a month.

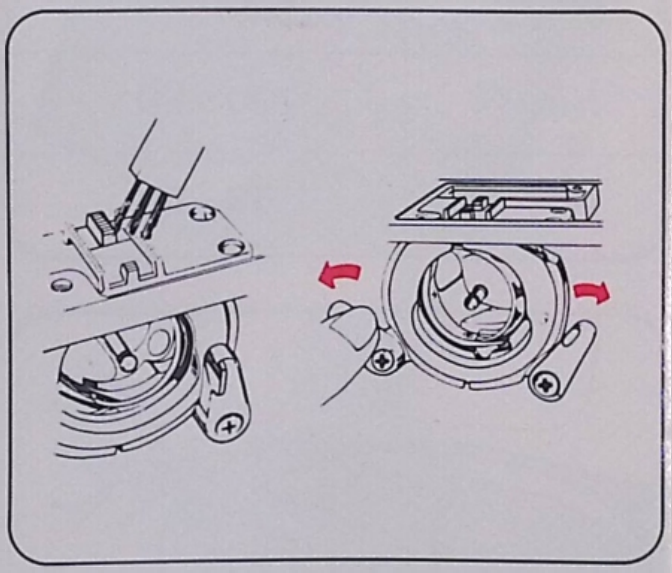


Cleaning

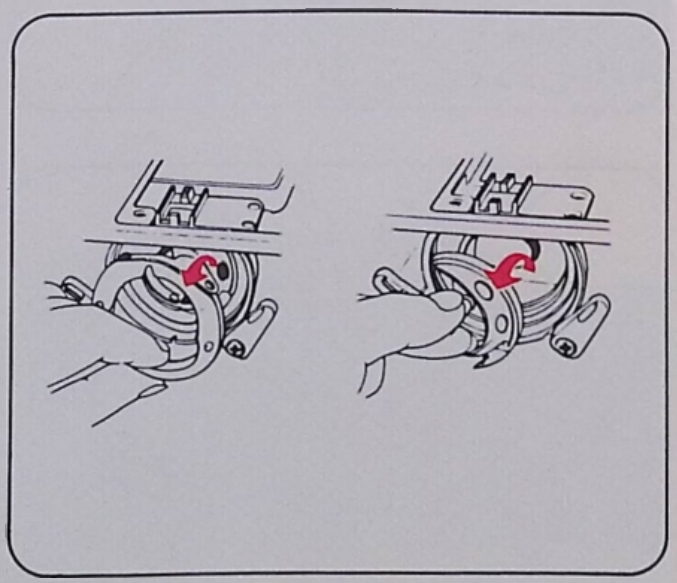
Remove foot and needle.
Remove needle plate.

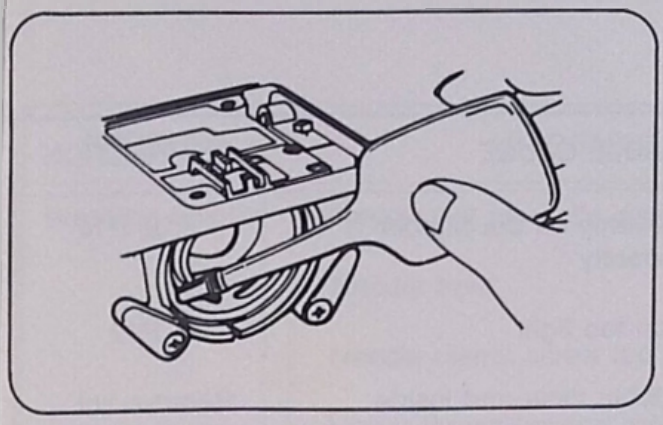
Brush off all dust and lint on feed dog with cleaning brush.

Turn latches outwards.



Remove hook race cover.
Remove hook. Clean hook race with a cleaning brush and a soft cloth.



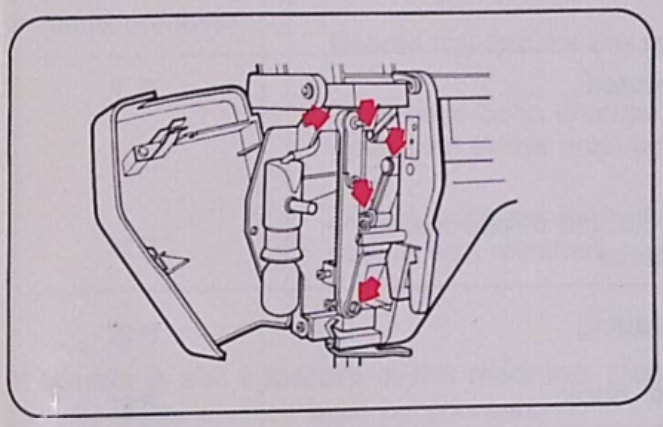


Oiling

Use oil manufactured especially for sewing machine use. Other oils will eventually cause mechanism to jam.

Apply one drop of oil to hook where friction occurs.

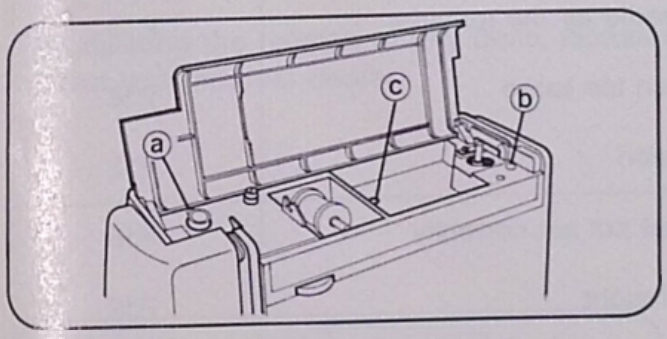
Replace hook and race cover carefully, turn handwheel manually to insure correct assembly.



Open face cover and apply oil to points indicated with arrow.

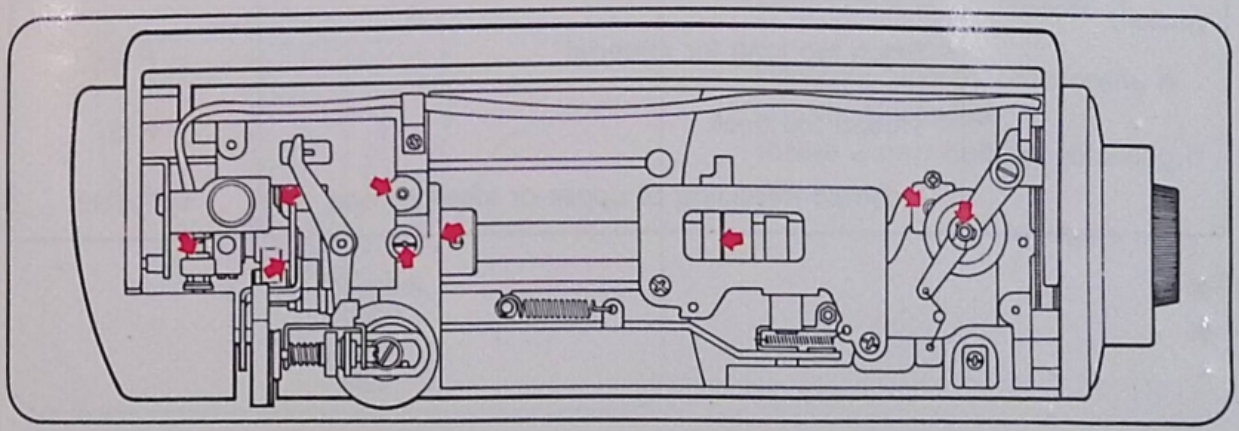
Be careful not to apply too much oil or it may stain your material and cause some sewing difficulty.

After oiling, run machine for 1-2 minutes to allow oil to penetrate to every part.



Remove top cover by loosening screws ⓐ , ⓑ and ⓒ with large screwdriver.

Apply one drop of oil to lubricating points indicated by arrows.



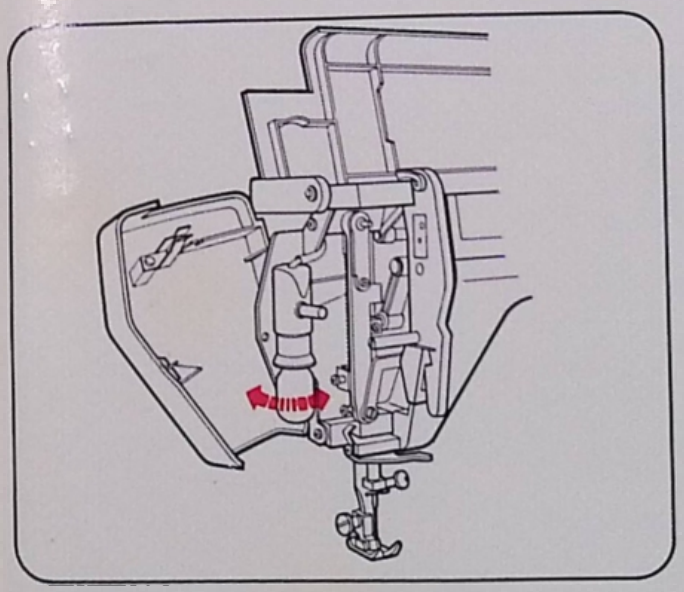
14. TROUBLE CHART

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Breaking lower thread	Thread not wound evenly on the bobbin or not drawn up correctly	P.10, P.14
	Lower thread tension too tight	P.12
	Lint stuck in the bobbin case and inside the tension spring	Remove lint and fluff with a cleaning brush
Skipping stitches	Needle not fully inserted	P. 7
	Needle bent	P. 7
	Size or type of needle and thread not suitable for the material	P.15
	Incorrect upper threading	P.13
	Too much oil on the hook	P.31
Irregular stitches	Incorrect size of needle for the material	P.15
	Upper thread tension too loose	P.18
	Incorrect lower tension	P.12
The material not fed correctly	Pattern selection dial not set correctly	P.16
	Incorrect feed dog height	P.12
	Lint stuck on the feed dog	P.31
The material puckers	Upper or lower thread tension too tight	P.12, P.18
	Stitch too long for material	P.16
	Thread too thick	P.15
	Incorrect threading of upper or lower thread	P.11, P.13

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Breaking needle	Needle not correctly inserted	P. 7
	Needle bent	P. 7
	Needle clamp screw too loose	P. 7
	Upper thread tension too tight	P.18
	Needle too fine for the material	P.15
	Dials have been changed while the needle was down in the material	P.16, P.19
	Zigzag width set more than 2.5 while twin needle was attached	

If trouble is still apparent in the machine, please consult your nearest dealer.
Do not try to correct fault by yourself.

For adjusting the tension of any belts, please do not try to adjust it by yourself but contact your nearest dealer.



Changing Light Bulb

Unplug the machine.
Open face cover as shown.

Remove bulb by unscrewing it counterclockwise.
Install a new bulb by screwing it clockwise.

WHITE
SEWING MACHINE

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
WHITE CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES,LTD.

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